World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 278. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914. ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.[N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

| [D | s of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connectin at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. | | | | |
| 21st | .. | Salsette .... | 6000 | Egypt .... | 8000 |
| 28th | .. | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 | .... | .... |
| 5th | Dec. | Salsette .... | 6000 | Medina .. | 12500 |
| 12th | .. | Persia ..... | 8000 | .... .... | .... |
| 19th | .. | Salsette .... | 6000 | Mongolia .. | 10000 |
| 26th | .. | Caledonia .. | 8000 | .... .... | .... |
| | 1915. | | | | |
| | 2nd January | Salsette .... | 6000 | Malwa .. | 11000 |
| 9th | .. | India ..... | 8000 | .. .. | .... |
| 16th | .. | Salsette .... | 6000 | Morea .. | 11000 |
| 23rd | .. | Arabia ..... | 8000 | .... .... | .... |
| 30th | .. | Salsette .... | 6000 | Maloja .. | 12500 |

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

W. L. FIRTH,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commander. | Ton | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jinsen Maru. | T. Terada. | 3785 | 24th. Nov. | 6th. Dec. |
| Wakasa Maru. | K Itsuno. | 6265 | 29th. Nov. | 11th. Dec. |
| Colombo Maru | O. Sakamoto. | 4709 | 13th. Dec. | 25th. Dec. |
| Tenshima Maru | .... | 6712 | 16th. Dec. | 21st. Dec. |
| HakushikaMaru | Naguchi. | 4543 | 30th. Dec. | 11th.Jan.15 |

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materia[ from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

## GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

## SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY A ALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

"SAILINGS 1914."

| Steamer. | Tons. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. City of York | 7,834 | 3rd Dec. |

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Karachi about. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Paris .. | 9,239 | 20th March | 22nd March |
| City of Cairo .. | .. | 10th April | 12th April |
| City of Karachi.. | 5,573 | .. | 30th April. |

| FARES. | 1st class Singles | 1st class Returns | 2nd class Singles. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles ..... | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles ..... | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 889 |
| Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 | 463 | 784 |
| London via ... les out fro... pool ..... | .. | 999 | .. | 737 |

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE,

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

## BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Do. Hongkew |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong. | Penang | Yloilo |

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49. Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LINGA, 2,184 Mon. 23rd Nov. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M.

CHAKDARA, 3,080, Thurs. 26th Nov., 9 a.m. LHASA, 2,134, 27th November, *Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,080 tons, on Thursday, 26th November, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Bahrim, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. "GRACCHUS," 3,750 tons, about 21st November, calling at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

21st November, 1914.

## BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

## SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

| Steamer. | Ton. nage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay about |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 28th Nov 1914 |

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. "Massilia".. | 5,091 | J. Thompson | 1st Feb. 1915 |
| S.S. "Olympia".. | 5,124 | J. L. Henderson | 15th Feb. 191 |
| S.S "Scindia" .. | 5,106 | Wm. Kelso | 1st March 1915 |

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | 415 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York ..... | 841 | 1,629 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ..... | 446 | ... |

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.

*Prices Moderate.*

F. CORNAGLIA,

Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"; Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort,

BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

Those of us who realise that the nation is best served by

CONFIDENCE

AND

A CHEERFUL SPIRIT

will undoubtedly rise to the occasion in spite of the depression of war, and will insist on carrying out a programme in entirety for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR AS USUAL,

thereby setting an example to those lugubriously inclined, compelling them to join in the chorus of

NO!

to the question of

ARE WE DOWNHEARTED?

It is with pleasure that we publish the fact that as far as

BRITISH JEWELLERY

supplies are concerned there has been no suspension of imports (unlike those of the enemy), and it may be of interest for our readers to know that we are offering

BRITISH-MADE

Bracelets, Brooches, Nicklets, Pendants, Watch Chains and Ladies' Guards &c. IN GOLD

EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES

we have some unique and beautiful designs which our long experience and our large purchases enable us to sell at lower prices, quality for quality, than those who do not understand this trade, but merely buy a few to help complete stock in imitation of the "Universal Provider" system.

Of our new goods we regret we have no

ILLUSTRATED LIST

at present. We therefore invite all who are seeking

WEDDING PRESENTS, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS OR SOUVENIRS.

to pay our establishment a visit when we are sure that the character and

DISTINCTIVENESS

of our Unrivalled Stock will be made apparent.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy

*Some special features are:*

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

*Prospectus and rates on application to—*

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent.

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic", 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1863.

*Special Policies and Low Quotations for—*

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT

& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS.

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

*INDIAN BRANCH:*—
12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

## BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung | Hsien | Liaoyang |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Dairen (Dalney | London |
| Hankow | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Harbin | Fengtien (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Kobe | Newchwang | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.) | New York | Tsingtau |
| | Osaka | |
| Peking | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,06,062
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patalia and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

LINING and Recushioning Carriages, Motor-Cars, Furnitures, undertaken at moderate rates by certified workmen. Apply to D. D. PATEL, Co-operative Store, Parel. 4487

RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—For X'MAS and other seasons we provide Motor Seats from Poona to M'war and back included in our terms. Journey takes less than 4 hours. Kindly apply for full details. Terms Moderate. 4488

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2150

## WANTED

WANTED—At Meerut College an M. A. in English. Applicants must have experience. A man who is good at games would be preferred. The post is at present temporary but should the person selected prove suitable, there is every likelihood of its being made permanent. Pay Rs. 150 to 175 according to qualifications.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 3081

WANTED applications for posts of Subedar Rs. 100 and of Jamadar Rs. 60. Those having good English education and medically fit need apply. Military pensioners having these qualifications will be preferred. Apply with testimonials mentioning Caste, age etc., to

COMMANDANT,
Bhavnagar Infantry,
Kathiawar. 4439

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—WANTED a MEDICAL MAN, with English qualifications for the post of DEPUTY CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Applicants must not be more than 35 years of age and must produce satisfactory evidence of professional ability and experience. The selected applicant will be appointed in the first instance on probation for one year.

Applications, accompanied by evidence of qualification and testimonials, are to be addressed by letter only to

THE AGENT,
Eastern Bengal State Railway,
3043 Sealdah, Calcutta.

WANTED—A Head Assistant for the Office of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, Lahore.

Applicants must have previous experience and be well up in noting and drafting. Pay Rs 160 per mensem with future prospects.

The selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months and should be prepared to join on receipt of orders.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by Undersigned up to the 30th November, 1914.

C. J. BAMBER,
Colonel, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,
Punjab.

Lahore, 12th November, 1914.
3045

WANTED by the Jharia Board of Health for the Jharia Mining Settlement, Bihar India, a Chief Sanitary Officer on a pay of Rs. 1,200 (£80) rising to Rs. 1,500 (£100) a month, with a free house or allowance in lieu thereof. The leave rules will be the same as those for employés of District Boards in Bihar and Orissa. Travelling Allowance at 1st class Government rates will be given. Only fully qualified medical men possessing a European Diploma of Public Health, with previous experience of sanitary work, need apply. Applicants must be under the age of 45. The selected candidate will be expected to sign a contract of employment for five years terminable at any time by either party on six months' notice. He should join his appointment at once. If in England, he will be given a free passage. The appointment is subject to the approval of Government, in whom the power of appointment is vested under the Act. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to, 15th February, 1915.

S. R. HIGNELL, I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum,
and
Chairman of the Jharia Board of Health.
Purulia,
B. N. Ry.
Bihar & Orissa,
India.

## WANTED.

WANTED—SUB-INSPECTORS for State Police pay Rs. 40 to 80 according to qualifications, trained hands should apply to GENERAL SUPDT. POLICE, Kotah. 3042

WANTED—Assistant Accountant, 33rd Light Cavalry, salary Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply to O. C. Depot, 33rd Light Cavalry, Aurangabad, giving qualifications and references. 3041

WANTED an ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 100-5-125. The appointment will be on one year's probation. Only Hindu graduates should apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Apply to Box No. 1027 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4492

WANTED two MATRICS or SCHOOL FINAL as ASSISTANT MASTERS in A. V. School, Camp Deesa, each on Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply at once to the Undersigned with testimonials as well as mention of Second Language.

W. S. BROWNE, Captain,
3046 Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa.

WANTED.—Chronic Sufferers who have tried all cures in vain to consult me. Treatment and medicines free to poor patients during October and November months.

DR. H. HOLST,
309, Hornby Road, (opp. Petit Library),
Hours 11-3; week days only.
4241

WANTED.—For VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL, Barwai a graduate strong in Mathematics and History. Salary Rs. 75 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned not later than 5th December, 1914.

THE SUPERINTENDENT
STATE EDUCATION,
4485 BARWANI, C. I.

WANTED some ASSISTANT SURGEONS and SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEONS for Gwalior State Military Service, Salary for Assistant-Surgeons, Rs. 100 p.m., with horse allowance Rs. 15 and for Sub-Assistant-Surgeons Rs. 45 p.m., with horse allowance Rs. 15. Selected candidates shall have to serve in or out of India whenever required and they shall have to enter into a bond for two years to that effect.

Only young and energetic men need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) be forwarded to:—

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER &
SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
3047 GWALIOR STATE.

WANTED—A Superintendent for an Industrial School to be started at Gujranwala.

Only competent men with qualifications of an L. M. E. or L. T. E. of the Central Technological Institute, Bombay or a similar Institute, need apply. Candidate having previous experience in an Industrial Institute or some big Factory or Mill will be given preference.

Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month, according to qualifications.

Address applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to:—

TEK CHAND, I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner and President,
District Board, Gujranwala, (Punjab).
3044

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of CLERK OF WORKS, Kidderpore Docks, on a pay of Rs. 300 per month with free quarters. Applicants must be over 25 and under 35 years of age.

The work consists of supervising the carrying out of all repairs to and the maintenance of quarters, sheds, warehouses, jetties, roads, etc., at the Docks including the construction of all minor additions thereto, also supervising the conservancy staff.

Applicants must be able to level, set out and measure up works and prepare estimates and contract certificates.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience addressed to THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Port Commissioners, should be submitted before noon on the 9th of December, 1914.

17th November, 1914. 3041

## FOR SALE.

WALNUTS 9 lbs nett, Rs. 3, V. P Parcel Post, all charges included Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manal Orchards, Kulu, Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 4143

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE:—A rubber tyred angular strong light VICTORIA with brake, monsoon fittings and single harness. Price Rs. 300. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, Queen's Road. 4484

FOR SALE.—A MOTOR CYCLE in perfect order. Owner going for bigger Horse Power. Price very low. Apply to Box No. 1015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4486

FOR SALE:—The following was owner bought motor cars:—

One Landaulette, by Fort Coach Factory (Mr. Press).

One Dog-cart four wheeled, by Fort Coach Factory (Mr. Press).

One Canoe shaped Victoria ordered especially from England.

One Cabriolette (GIG).

One Bay Waler Mare 14-2½ five years old quiet and sound, with or without harness.

One pair harness Silver plated very little used.

All carriages built to order and in good condition. Apply Secretary to

B. J. MAKANJI,
4455 257, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.

## FOR SALE.

DISPENSARY FOR SALE.—A Doctor holding Indian and English degrees with an extensive practice in Bombay and owing a large dispensary in Byculla fitted up with latest appliances intends to retire shortly. He will be glad to handover his practice and dispensary on reasonable terms. Apply "R" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

## TO BE LET

AT PANCHGANI, best situated Valley View to be let till 31st December. Apply Dr. VAKIL, Dalkeith. 4464

TO BE LET—2ND FLOOR lately occupied by the Parsi Press on Frere Road, Fort. Apply next door No. 105. 4284

HIGH CLASS Boarding House for Visitors, terms moderate. Apply Mrs OWEN EVANS, 10, Staunton Road, Poona. 3049

TO BE LET.—2ND FLOOR, house No. 144, Princes Dock, large airy and comfortable for Europeans. Apply DINSHAW MERWAN on premises. 4476

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR Gowalia Tank on the Hill. Open all sides. Any caste. Rent Rs. 100. Apply with—D. L. BATLEEBOYE. 4472

TO LET.—LONAVLA, "BAROMETER VIEW," 'A' and 'C' Bangalows furnished for season. Apply MRS. COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 4305

TO LET—BIG AIRY FLATS and BIG SHOP in "Saraswati Mahal" on the Carnac Road. Rents moderate. Apply to Messrs. DHARKER BROTHERS, "Saraswati Mahal" No. 2 Bombay. 4478

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms facing the open sea at a Villa in Bandra. Suit a bachelor (European). Rent moderate. With or without board. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3094

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF GEORGE BLISS WINTER ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1836 that all persons having any claim against the late George Bliss Winter late an Electrical and Signalling Engineer in the Employ of Southern India Railway retired deceased who died at Bandra District Thana aforesaid on the 8th day of August 1914 and Letters of Administration of whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 12th day of November 1914 to Annie Elizabeth Winter the Administratrix in Bombay of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. Little and Co. Solicitors for the abovenamed Administratrix at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay after which date the Administratrix will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized. And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Little and Co., the Attorneys of the abovenamed Administratrix.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1914.

LITTLE & CO.

Attorneys for Annie Elizabeth Winter the Administratrix in Bombay of the estate and effects of Gorge Bliss Winter deceased. 4475

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NURSI CANJI late of Bombay Lohana Hindoo Inhabitant a cloth merchant. ..... Deceased.

DHARSI HEMRAJ of Bombay Lohana Hindoo residing at Bhandari Street Chukla, outside the Fort an estate Broker the duly constituted attorney of Babibai widow of Khimji Ranchord and daughter of the deceased. ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 16th day of November 1914.

Messrs. SHROFF DINSHA AND DHARAMSI
4493 Petitioner's Attorneys.

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA,

THE ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING will be held at FREEMASONS' HALL, Bombay, on MONDAY the 30TH INSTANT at 7 p.m. Master Masons of recognised Constitutions are eligible to attend the Meeting and Banquet thereafter. Fee for the latter Rs. 6. Application for Tickets should be made to the undersigned not later than 24th instant.

ARTHUR W. S. WISE,
G. Secretary, A. S. F. I.,
11, Hamam Street, Fort,
4490 Bombay.

## NOTICES.

### PASTOR ARTHUR G. DANIELS

THE WORLD'S PRESIDENT OF THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS, and CHAIRMAN OF THEIR FOREIGN MISSION BOARD.

Will address the Public of Bombay as follow:—

Saturday, Nov. 21st, at 6-30 p. m.
"A world-wide Movement It's results among Nations."

Sunday, Nov. 22, at 6-30 p. m.
"The European crisis from the standpoint of Prophecy."

THE NEW HALL

Apollo Bunder, Opposite Watsons Annexe.

*Public Cordially Invited*

C. W. PETTI.—Local Pastor.

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and piece-goods etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of tables, teapoys chiffonery, writing tables, almyrahs lamps, white painted bedsteads, electric fittings, electric hall lamps, electric wire etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram in good order.

1 Bay horse, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 2 cylinder, 2 seated Star Motor Car with Dicky seat behind, in good running order and in good condition.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Lady Harkisondass Narotamdass, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Sir Harkisondass Narotamdass' Bungalow, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture made to order by "Benjamin," such as centre ottoman, "Diwan Suite," settees, combination jardiniers and cabinet settees, large fancy cabinets, hanging book cases, easy chairs, lady's chairs with tapestry, etc., very valuable large and small marble and bronze statues, such as "Psyche," "Pomona," "Venere," "Saffo," Gormand," "Mercury," "Distress and Rescue," "La Moisson," "Frightened Boys," "Venus," etc., terracotta busts, Celluloid figures, marble clocks, solid gold gift bronze clocks, majolia stands, Brussels carpets, verandah benches, Alabaster flower vases, one large cupboard, fashion Austrian safe, one iron safe by "Chubb," large China and Japanese vases, 1, 2, 4 and 6 lights gas chandeliers, almyrahs with glass door, cupboards, blackwood carved bedsteads, one large English clock by "James McCabe," iron carved benches, wooden benches with iron stands, valuable pictures and oleographs table lamps, etc., etc., etc.

The property of another gentleman.

One handsome strong nearly new canoe shape rubber tyred cabriolet, in good order.

One English light and spring rubber tyred victoria in good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khar Road, Bandra (near the pond), very valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture by Roberts and others rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome side board, drawing room letter lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy pictures lamps, cabinets vases figures, single and double bedsteads almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, teapoys carved furniture, valuable garden pots and tubs copper and aluminium utensils, etc etc., the property of S. Powell Esq., and others Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE DHOTIES.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs, BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by your order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Manilal Jivraj.

W. 3759/68—10 cases each 150 pieces white dhoties, 50in., 2/8, 2/9, 2/10 and 2/11 yards.

W. 3956/65—10 cases each 150 pieces white dhoties, 47in., 2/8, 2/9, 2/10 and 2/11 yards.

W. 3822/26—5 cases each 150 pieces, white dhoties, 44in., 2/8, 2/9, 2/10 and 2/11 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1914.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM ON THE WEST SIDE OF ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Lakhmidas Praggi, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Deed of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of November 1913, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction on the premises on SATURDAY the 19th day of December, 1914, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the immoveable property comprised in the said Deed of Mortgage and described hereunder.

"All that piece of Foras Land of a perpetual tenure containing by admeasurement recently made sixteen thousand and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 54, 55, 56 and 57, Collector's New Nos. 12850, 12851, 11939 and 11941, Old Survey No. , New Survey No. 1 and 3/1929. together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assisted by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 3464 and 3464 A, Street No. 928, all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Elphinstone Road Lower Mahim in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe Road and a proposed public road, on or towards the West by the property of Mathew Gascoal D'Souza, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Shrikrishna Raghunath.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, in Fort, in the Old Agra Bank Buildings, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD COINS AND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the late Dr. Sir Cabanis DeMello of Poona, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms.

A large and valuable collections of gold and silver Persian Italian Australian, French, German, English Japanese, Cabul, Egypt, Portuguese, Hungarian and old East India Co., old coins, and one gold ring with three stones, one tie pin with 3 black pearls, one diamond ring, one guilt purse etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1914.

### MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists
No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers, will sell at their Rooms, No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, the undermentioned Furniture:—

Property of a English gentleman.

Fancy chinese drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cheval glass, low chairs, mahogany jardiniers, writing table, English carpets, etc.

Property of a gentleman going abroad.

One lot of photographic goods, such as, cameras, lenses by Ross and others, mounts and other varieties of photo articles.

Property of a Khoja gentleman.

Wardrobe in three pieces, chest of drawers, sofas, and couch, chairs, writing table, etc.

By order of Mr. Kanji Mulji, the executor of the late Mararani Vakuji, such as iron tripod, iron cots, large lot of law and other books, ornament scale, stools and carpet etc., etc.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1914.

### MESSRS D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON SATURDAY THE 21ST NOVEMBER AT 2.30 P.M., (S.T.)

THIS DAY the 21st November at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction the teak and blackwood, Office and household furniture including fancy velvet and satin lined drawing room suites, dining tables, arm and armless chairs, fancy cabinets, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden cots, hat stands music stands, flower vases, craddle cane arm easy chairs teak and black wood fancy almyrahs, blackwood cupboards in two pieces, clothscreens, cane benches, writing and dressing tables, boot stands, fancy double top teapoys, William Typewriter, safe, phonographs, records, etc., etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs Noormahomed Haji Joosub and Musa Haji Joosab Noorani trading under the name of Noormahomed Haji Joosab Noorani.

1 Brief size Empire Typewriter.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st November, 1914.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. 190—B10

## AUCTION SALE.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture, assorted piece-goods and horses, carriages, bicycles, etc.

Furniture such as drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, lined silk, easy and rocking chairs, reclining sofas, single mirror door almiras, glass door book case, marble topped tables and fancy tiled top teapoys, crockery ware &c.

The property of a European lady:—

One gramophone machine with 60 sweet English records.

The property a European lady:—

1 Perambulator in very good order, with umbrella basket.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Abdul Rahim Mahomed Ebrahim Bala Miya Chogle, the following:—

Tin shop materials such as tin sheets, tin boxes, tin pipes, tin-pots, tin lanterns, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

2 Rubber-tyred light victorias.

2 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.

1 rubber-tyred brougham.

The property of a European gentleman:

One "Minerva" Cycle No. 2325 in good order.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate of Mahomedbhai Abdul Hussein and another, the following:—

1 cart and bullock.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Some second-hand and new bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT PIMPALGAON.

High Court Suit No. 935 of 1912.

Laxmibai v/s Hariba.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Saturday, the 5th December, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. The following valuable pieces of land:—

I:—All those pieces or parcels of land situate at the village of Pimpalgaon in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona District, bearing survey and pot nos., area, and assessment as follows:—

| Survey No. | Pot No. | Sub No. | Area Asssement Acres | Gunthas | Rs a.p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 2 | 2/2 | 0 | 4½ | 0- 4-0 |
| 62 | ,, | 62/2 | 0 | 16 | 0- 5-0 |
| 62 | ,, | 62/4 | 0 | 16 | 0 5-0 |
| 63 | ,, | 63/1 | 3 | 19 | 1-12-0 |
| 63 | ,, | 63/3 | 3 | 20 | 1-12-0 |
| 116 | ,, | 116/4 | 2 | 19¾ | 3- 8-0 |
| 179 | ,, | 179/2 | 4 | 24¼ | 9- 0-0 |
| 179 | ,, | 179/2 | 1 | 21½ | 3- 0-0 |

A vacant piece or parcel of land situate at the villages Pimpalgaon in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona District, admeasuring 31 feet east and west and 6¾ feet south and north—1/2.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st November, 1914.

### VED & CO.

34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Sale TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. VED & Co are instructed to sell by Bona-Fide Public Auction at their rooms 34 Church Gate Street, Fort, the following household furniture made to order such as roll top desks, teak and blackwood dressing and dining tables, chest of drawers (in two portions) almirah (damp and insect proof), arm and armless chairs, bentwood (cane tables) and chairs, screens, book shelves, hat stand, dinner waron and dum waiters, iron bedstead with coir and cotton mattress, meat safes, glassware, chinaware, crockery lamps, ice boxes, stores boxes, easels, mirrors, bead screens, trays, cooking utensils, etc., etc. The property is of T. C. Omriston Chant, Esq., who is leaving for England.

VED & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st November, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN MADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

# EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

GENERAL MANAGER.....Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

***FOR 7 NIGHTS ONLY***

COMMENCING SATURDAY NOVEMBER 28th, 1914.

**MAURICE E. BANDMAN**

PRESENTS

MESSRS. PHILLIP BRAHAM AND CAMPBELL'S COMPANY

## "THE GROTESQUES"

**Including Mr. FRED. WINN from the Palace Theatre, London.**

LAUGHTER MAKERS

IN

**MUSIC MIRTH AND MELODY**

FAMOUS FOR THEIR GREAT BURLESQUE

**"THE VILLAGE CONCERT"**

BEING THE ORIGINAL COMPANY FROM THE SAVOY THEATRE, LONDON.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

PRICES:

Boxes: Rs. 30 and 20. Sofas Rs. 15. Stalls Rs. 5 and 3. Dress Circle Rs. 4 and Gallery Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors at Half Price to Rs. 2 and 1.

# EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager.....Mr. James McGrath

***Every Evening at 6-30 and 10 p. m.***

## "HIS CHOICE"

An English rural Drama in 2 parts produced by the Famous artiste the Late SIR HUBERT VON HERKOMER in which he acts the part of an old Miller. A unique Production.

**EXCELSIOR WAR FILMS!**

Australia for the Empire!

The Australian contingent leaves for the War.

**THE WONDERS OF WIRELESS.**

Showing England's great supremacy in this science especially in wireless in warfare

**FATTY JOINS THE FORCE!**

Fatty is a new comedian for the Excelsior and will appear frequently.

**PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE.**

Showing the latest happenings in England, France and Belgium.

**CHERRY KEARTON'S WAR TOPICAL.**

Showing the mitacle of his bullet riddled camera which leaves a negative taken of the King of the Belgians perfectly intact. The only film of this Royal Hero taken.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY,

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE AT 4-30 p. m.

# AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

**Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 127!**

EXCLUSIVE BOOKING AT GREAT EXPENSE

OF THE

GREAT AMERICAN DETECTIVE DRAMA

## A VICTIM OF THE CAMORRA

THE ADVENTURES OF LIEUT. PETROSINO.

**IN THREE PARTS—4000 FEET.**

A Detective Drama of Absorbing Interest based on Actual Occurrences showing the Thrilling Adventures of the Greatest Tec of the Age.

**OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS**

**LATEST PICTURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE FIELD.**

WEDDING OF THE RAJA OF THAKORA. Beautifully Coloured.

WHEN WOMEN ARE POLICE. A Ripping Comic.

***3 Shows Nightly :—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.***

SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS { PRIZE SHOW—5-30 to 6-45 / EXTRA „ —11-15 to 12-30.

# IMPERIAL CINEMA

**CHARNI ROAD.**

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"

***TO NIGHT.***

We shall Present

AN ALL STAR PROGRAMME

OF

**PATHE'S PERFECT PICTURES.**

The Brilliant Photo-Play.

**TO SHIELD HER SON**
**TO SHIELD HER SON**
**TO SHIELD HER SON**

Without exception this is a story that appeals to heart interest. The artistes in the principal parts give us some magnificent work that will be sure to command the appreciation of our audience.

**THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.**
**THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.**
**THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.**

A picture full of Life.

**OUR WAR FILMS.**
**OUR WAR FILMS.**
**OUR WAR FILMS.**

Direct from the battle-fields of Europe No expence has been spared in securing these pictures.

**GETTING HIS OWN BACK.**
**GETTING HIS OWN BACK.**
**GETTING HIS OWN BACK.**

A typical "Imperial" comic.

ITS A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY

**BUT ONLY**

**A SHORT DRIVE TO OUR POPULAR THEATRE.**

**3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3**

**7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12**

**Prize Shows :**

**Saturday & Sunday, 5 to 6-30**

**PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.**

**[illegible] European Management.**

# MASONIC CAFE CHANTANT

A Masonic Cafe Chantant

in aid of

**The Bombay Branch**

of the

**IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND**

will take place

in the

***TOWN HALL***

**on Saturday, 5th December, 1914.**

**at 9-30 p.m.**

under the patronage of

THE GRAND MASTER, A. S. F. INDIA

THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, E. C. BOMBAY

AND THE GRAND SUPERINTENDENT,

R. A. S. F. INDIA.

Tickets Rs. 2 each.

to be had from the undersigned.

Musical programme will be published later

F. PENNICK,
SPENCER, *Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,*

KINGS BUILDING, FORT.

## AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

# AMERICANS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD

Burning a big bridge to stop further progress—Working of the mines—Explosion—A stirring hand-to-hand fight—Treatment of the wounded, etc., etc.

All this at a time can be seen at one place which is :

# OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Sandhurst Road.

PRIZE SHOW:

Saturday and Sunday 5-15 to 6-45 (S.T.)

TIME.

7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 10-45 to 12-15. (S.T.)

Rates as Usual

# GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.

(BY SOME OF THE BEST PARSI MUSICAL ARTISTES)

Under the distinguished Patronage of their Excellencies

**The GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON**

IN AID OF

**THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.**

AT THE

**EMPIRE THEATRE**

*On Saturday the 28th instant*

at 5 p.m., (S. T.)

**DOORS OPEN AT 4-0 P.M.**

The programme will comprise piano solos, piano duet, violin solos, songs, unison chorus, mandoline concert, &c: An unique feature of the Concert will be an orchestra composed of about 30 Parsi ladies and gentlemen who will play selections of music.

**PRICES OF TICKETS : Rs. 5, 4, 3, 1½, 1**

Tickets can be bought of

The Office of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, 4 Waterloo Mansions, Apollo.

Messrs. Marcks & Co., Hornby Road.
„ Soundy & Co., Hornby Road.
„ B. Pestonji & Co., Parsi Bazar St., Fort.
„ Fredoon & Burjor, Princess St.
Miss Baiai L. Palamkote, Petit Mansions, Grant Road.

## BANKING.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £1,800,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

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|---|---|---|
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| Madras | Malacca | Hongkong |
| Rangoon | Kwala Lumpur | Canton |
| Colombo | (F.M.S.) | Foochow |
| Karachi | Klang (F.M.S.) | Shanghai. |
| Amritsar | Seremban (F.M.S. | Tientsin |
| Delhi | Bangkok | Tsingtau |
| Penang | Batavia | (North China) |
| Puket | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Taiping (F.M.S.) | Saigon | Yokohama |
| Ipoh (F.M.S.) | Haiphong | Kobe |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 84.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

**THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.**

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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

## BANKING.

**THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.**

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Called-up Capital | £ 600,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £ 900,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £ 55,000 |

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £562,500 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £562,500 |
| Reserve Fund | £455,000 |

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

**THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID UP | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Rs. 5,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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180—A10

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

Rainfall has occurred in Burma and Beluchistan. The chief falls are:—Port Blair one and a half inches, Table Island two, Diamond Island one, Fort Sandeman and Harnai three quarters, Panjagur a half.

The weather remains disturbed in the northwest, but there is no regular winter depression. Disturbance in the Bay now lines to the west of the Andamans.

Forecast:—Some percipitation in the western Himalayas, with no great change elsewhere.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

**Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th November, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and generally clear in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in considerable defect but night temperature is in moderate excess in upper Sind. Day temperature is in slight defect in the southern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess in Central India West and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in Berar and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in north-west India and the south of the Bay of Bengal but no precipitation of importance appears likely anywhere.

***OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 20th of November, 1914.***

| STATIONS. | Temp., in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours | Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity. 8, A. M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Total 1st Nov. to date. | Variation fm Nov. to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN-GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | 70.1 | 59.2 | 82 | .. | 2.25 | |
| Jask | 84.3 | 72.1 | 84 | .. | ? | 1.52 ? |
| Muskat | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Do. (19th) | 83.5 | 77.3 | 72 | .. | 1.74 | 1.57 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 76.5 | 55.8 | 80 | .. | 0.28 | 0.08 |
| Rawalpindi | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Lahore | 75.1 | 54.1 | 84 | .. | 0.37 | 0.34 |
| Hissar | 78.7 | 51.0 | 87 | .. | 0.00 | |
| Ambala | 77.7 | 53.1 | 90 | .. | ... | ? |
| Delhi | 77.4 | 57.2 | 71 | .. | 0.33 | 0.28 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 79.1 | 55.8 | 72 | .. | 0.01 | —0.04 |
| Mainpur | 81.3 | 52.7 | 74 | .. | 0.04 | —0.07 |
| Jhansi | 81.7 | 55.0 | 59 | .. | 0.00 | —0.08 |
| Cawnpore | 79.8 | 54.9 | 82 | .. | 0.00 | —0.08 |
| Allahabad | 83.1 | 56.1 | 71 | .. | 0.03 | —0.22 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | 73.1 | 56.8 | 80 | 0.02 | 0.43 | 0.43 |
| Jacobad | 85.9 | 68.6 | 66 | .. | 0.01 | —0.04 |
| Karachi | 78 7 | 62.4 | 7[illegible] | .. | 0.49 | 0.42 |
| Ajmer | 81.2 | 53.8 | 49 | .. | 0.12 | 0.08 |
| Jaipore | 83.2 | 55.8 | 52 | .. | 0.28 | 0.20 |
| Kotah | | | | | | |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | | |
| West— | 88.2 | 58.0 | 43 | .. | 0.16 | 0.09 |
| Bhuj | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Dwarka | 89.2 | 59.1 | 55 | .. | 0.00 | —0.15 |
| Veraval | 89.2 | 66.9 | 56 | .. | 0.21 | —0.02 |
| Rajkot | 89.8 | 61.8 | 68 | .. | 0.00 | —0.12 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 83.7 | 67.0 | 66 | .. | 0.70 | 0.61 |
| Surat | 90.8 | 66.0 | 49 | .. | 0.00 | —0.08 |
| Ahmedabad | 90.7 | 57.3 | 43 | .. | 0.05 | —0.03 |
| Deesa | 81.3 | 59.7 | 58 | .. | 0.45 | 0.40 |
| Neemuch | 83.9 | 58.1 | 61 | .. | 0.86 | 0.68 |
| Indore | | | | | | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | 82.3 | 58.1 | 66 | .. | 0 | —0.30 |
| Jubbulpore | 81.4 | 59.0 | 47 | .. | 0.04 | —0.21 |
| Saugor | 83.4 | 63.6 | 60 | .. | 1.34 | 1.04 |
| Hoshangabad | 87.3 | 60.2 | 62 | .. | 0.20 | —0.11 |
| Khandwa | 90.7 | 61.3 | 42 | .. | 0 | —0.34 |
| Akola | 88.5 | 65.6 | 45 | .. | 0.01 | —0.37 |
| Amraoti | 86.7 | 63.1 | 58 | .. | 0.06 | —0.49 |
| Nagpur | 87.0 | 58.6 | 71 | .. | 0 | —0.57 |
| Chanda | 85.7 | 60.8 | 67 | .. | 0 | —0.31 |
| Raipur | | | | | | |
| KONKAN— | 90.9 | 76.2 | 74 | .. | 0.18 | —0.17 |
| Bombay | 95 1 | 73.9 | 34 | .. | 0.01 | —0.86 |
| Ratnagiri | 86.6 | 73.7 | 63 | .. | 0.48 | —0.53 |
| Mormugao | 89.2 | 67.2 | 72 | .. | 2.65 | 1.08 |
| Karwar | | | | | | |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | 88.2 | 62.1 | 67 | .. | 1.78 | 1.44 |
| Malegaon | 85.9 | 56.7 | 50 | .. | 1.03 | 1.17 |
| Ahmednagar | 87.1 | 62.1 | 62 | .. | 0.55 | —0.17 |
| Poona | 86.3 | 62.5 | 52 | .. | 1.96 | 1.03 |
| Sholapur | 84.6 | 57.8 | 48 | .. | 2.33 | 1.59 |
| Bijapur | 81.7 | 62.2 | 45 | .. | 1.18 | —0.28 |
| Belgaum | 86.2 | 59.2 | 47 | .. | 0.66 | 0.24 |
| Aurangabad | 86.3 | 58.6 | 58 | .. | 0.06 | —0.42 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 86.4 | 63.2 | 55 | .. | 0 | —0.82 |
| Hyderabad | | | | | | |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON— | 91.5 | 71.9 | 69 | .. | 2.01 | —0.50 |
| Mangalore | 89.2 | 75.6 | 85 | .. | 2.24 | —1.62 |
| Calicut | 88.7 | 74.5 | 82 | .. | 4.67 | —0.66 |
| Cochin | 86.0 | 73.3 | 87 | .. | 8.35 | —1.71 |
| Colombo | | | | | | |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | 87.6 | 68.2 | 69 | .. | 0.66 | —3.69 |
| Masulipatam | 83.2 | 65.3 | 60 | .. | 2.11 | 0.59 |
| Bellary | 88.8 | 64.1 | 74 | .. | 2.40 | 0.70 |
| Cuddapah | 81.3 | 73.3 | 82 | .. | 11.28 | 2.45 |
| Madras | 82.3 | 53.6 | 75 | .. | 1.22 | —1.15 |
| Bangalore | 88.4 | 64.0 | 61 | .. | 0.56 | —1.02 |
| Coimbatore | 90.3 | 70.4 | 68 | .. | 1.78 | —1.57 |
| Trichinopoly | 84.8 | 71.9 | 83 | .. | 3.12 | —7.21 |
| Negapatam | | | | | | |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 20th November 1914, was 30.091 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above h tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of he height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay 19th November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.837 Inches. |
| Temperature of Air | 83 1 legree. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 72.6 „ |
| Dew Point | 68 0 „ |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.611 „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10) | 1.0 „ |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 90.9 „ |
| Minimum do. do. | 77.4 „ |
| General direction of wind from midnight to midnight | ENE,NW,NNW |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 149 |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m. | Depth on Nil ft. in. | Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h. m. | Depth on Nil. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov | | | Nov | | |
| F. | 20 | m 0 54 | 30 7 | 20 | m 6 53 | 18 6 |
| | | 0 4[illegible] | 27 2 | | 6 58 | 14 3 |
| S. | 21 | m 1 40 | 29 11 | 21 | m 7 45 | 13 1[illegible] |
| | | 1 33[illegible] | 28 4 | | 7 24[illegible] | 15 6 |
| SUN | 22 | m 2 22 | 29 1 | 22 | m 8 44 | 19 4 |
| | | 2 25[illegible] | 25 1 | | 8 13[illegible] | 17 0 |
| M. | 23 | m 3 20 | 28 6 | 23 | m 9 58[illegible] | 19 8 |
| | | 3 27[illegible] | 24 6 | | 9 9[illegible] | 18 7 |
| TU. | 24 | m 4 17 | 27 6 | 24 | m 11 17 | 19 7 |
| | | 4 45[illegible] | 23 11 | | 10 23[illegible] | 19 11 |
| W. | 25 | m 5 18 | 26 2 | 25 | 0 23[illegible] | 19 3 |
| | | 6 13[illegible] | 23 11 | | 11 54[illegible] | 20 9 |
| TH. | 26 | m 6 21 | 25 7 | 26 | m 1 16[illegible] | 18 8 |
| | | 7 45[illegible] | 24 5 | | | |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Nov. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| „ 20 (Friday) | „ 6h. 49m. | „ 6h. 0m. |
| „ 21 (Saturday) | „ 6h. 49m. | „ 6h. 0m. |
| „ 22 (Sunday) | „ 6h. 50m. | „ 6h. 0m. |
| „ 23 (Monday) | „ 6h. 50m. | „ 6h. 0m. |
| „ 24 (Tuesday) | „ 6h. 51m. | „ 6h. 0m. |
| „ 25 (Wednesday) | „ 6h. 52m. | „ 6h. 0m. |
| „ 26 (Thursday) | „ 6h. 52m. | „ 6h. 0m. |

Phases of the Moon:—Perigee, Nov. 17th, 9-4h, a m; New Moon 17th, 9h, 31-7m, p m.; First Quarter, 24th, 7h, 1-7m p.m.; Full Moon, Dec. 2nd, 11h, 5 1 6 p.m.; Apogee, 27th, 6-2h, p.m.; Last Quarter, 10m, 5h, 1-7m

## INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Reception Committee of the Madras session of the Indian National Congress has resolved to hold the Congress on the 28th, 29th and 30th December. The sittings will be held at Doveton House, Nungumbaukum.

## LATEST LAW BOOKS.

| | Rs. | as. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mayne's Criminal Law of India 1914 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Hindu Law and Usage 1914 .. .. .. .. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Lyon and Waddell's Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914 .. .. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ghosh on Mortgage Vol II 1914 .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Gour's Transfer of Property Vol I 1914 . .. .. .. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Woodroff's Injunction 1914 . .. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Sohoni's Code of Criminal Procedure 1914 . .. .. .. .. | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Ratonlal & Dhirajlal's Law of Crimes 1914 . .. .. .. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Phillips and Trevelyan's Law Relating to Hindu Wills 1914 . .. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Paruck's Indian Succession Act 1913 | 5 | 0 | |
| MEDICAL BOOKS. | | | |
| Burghard's System of Operative Surgery 5 Vols 1914 .. .. .. | 63 | 0 | |
| Medical Annual for 1914 .. .. | 6 | 6 | |
| Hare's Diagnosis in the office and at the Bedside 1914 .. .. .. | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| Latham and English: System of Treatment 4 Vols. by many writers 1912 .. .. .. .. | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Cabot's Physical Diagnosis. 1913 .. | 12 | 3 | 0 |
| Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases by White and Jelliffe 2 Vols. 1913 .. .. | 37 | 8 | 0 |
| Science and Practice of Dental Surgery by Bennett. 1914 .. .. | 31 | 8 | 0 |
| Guiteras' Diseases of the Urinary Tract in men and women 2 Vols. 1912 . .. .. .. .. .. | 37 | 8 | 0 |
| Thomson's Clinical Medicine 1914.. | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Da Costa's Modern Surgery 1914 .. | 20 | 4 | 0 |
| Stedman's Medica Dictionary 1913. | 15 | 12 | 0 |
| Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary .. .. .. .. .. | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| The Diseases of Children, 5 Vols. by Shaw and La Ferra 1912 .. .. | 78 | 12 | 0 |

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| 65 „ „ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 455 „ | case with a fancy metal containing mirror | 1 | 0 | 0 |

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## BOMBAY CHURCHES.

### TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

(Sunday, next before Advent, 22nd Nov.)

THECHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barnam, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion: 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Smart in F.; Hymns 528, 242, 309, 224; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Clarke Whitfield in E.; Hymns 290, 266, 288; Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service, 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion, 8-30 a.m. Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy; Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 11 a.m., Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagaon—Clergy; Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Screet, Fort. Senior Chaplain; Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D., B. S. Junior Chaplain; The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.L., 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Evening Praise List: Psalms 4, Tune 137; Paraphrases 11, Tune 85; Hymns 379, 509, 325.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.—9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; Sermon on Prayer and the War: Preacher; Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal, Grant Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. Sermon on Personal Evengelism. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Sermon on "The Living Book and its present day message to man," by Rev. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesylen Church, Colaba Causeway.—Harvest Thanksgiving Festival.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Yeomans, tonight, 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Special Harvest Thankgiving Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Yeomans; Sunday School at 5-30 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Bible Class for young people from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class: 2-15 p.m., Gospel Spread. ing Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evensong Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.mm., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher. S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Massess at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'SA Celebration of the feast of its Patroness with Solemn Vespers on Saturday the 21st instant at 7 p.m. and Solemn High Mass with Exposition, Sermon and Benediction on Sunday the 22nd at 8-30. The low Masses on Sunday will be at 7 and 7-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Young Theists Union, the Revd. Suriyagoda Sumangala Thero, Vice-Principal, Oriental College, Colombo, will deliver an address on "Value of Righteousness" at 6-30 p.m. to-day in the Prarthana Samaj.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar will conduct in English the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. P. D. Chitre will deliver a public lecture on Sunday the 22nd instant at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) n "Saint Tukaram" in the premises of the Association, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND, | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 6 0 | 2 per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg. | 5 12 | 2 per case. |
| Chester Brand 125 deg. | 5 2 | 2 per case. |
| Devos's Brilliant 125 deg. | 5 0 | 2 per case. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg. | 4 15 | 2 per case. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 4 15 | 2 per case. |
| White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins) | 4 6 | 0 per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins) | 4 6 | 0 per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. in tins) | 4 6 | 0 per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk) | 3 12 | 0 per 8 Imp. gains. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE MANAGER.

# GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited. (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

*MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.*

## 7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

## 372 SAFES

supplied for Saving Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Post and Telegraphs in July 1912.

## 400 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

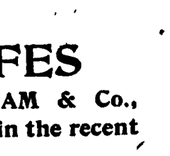
recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

# GODREJ & BOYCE,

MANUFACTURING Co.,

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

OMEGA WATCHES



"In the World's Pocket"—and high in the World's Esteem

ABRECHT & CO.
*Sole Agents India & Burma.*

BOMBAY OFFICE:—280, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your clothes dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

*Who also glaze by Machinery.*

# CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

**Rs. 83 each.**

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

**Rs. 45 each.**

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

**CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,**

35-37, APOLLO STREET.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Nov. 18th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. | 22 15/16 pl. 3/16 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914 | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st | 3 3/16 unchgd. |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st | 4 1/8 pl. 1/8 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5½ unchgd. |
| „ „ „ „ 6 „ | 5½ „ |
| Interest day to day loans .. | 1 1/8 „ |
| „ 7 day market loans .. | 1 7/8 „ |
| Amount Paid into the Bank of England about .. .. .. .. | £1,16,000 |

London, Nov. 19th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. | 22⅞ |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914. | |
| Amount Paid into the Bank of England about .. .. .. .. | £ 503,000 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. .. | 3 3/16 |
| „ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. .. | 4⅛ |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. | 5⅛ |
| „ „ „ „ 6 „ .. | 5¼ |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. | 1⅛ |
| „ 7 day market loans .. .. | 1⅞ |

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, 19th Nov.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

| | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion .. | 72,570,000 | Inc. 3,289,000 |
| Public Deposits .. | 16,286,000 | Dec. 2,963,000 |
| Other do. .. | 147,335,000 | Inc. 10,048,000 |
| Govt. Securities .. | 18,601,000 | Inc. 1,597,000 |
| Other Securities .. | 107,103,000 | Inc. 2,012,000 |
| Notes & Gold .. | 55,707.000 | Inc. 3,495,000 |

THE BANK RESERVE is 34% of the Liabilities.

### COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 18th.

| Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1,25,000 were allotted to Calcutta. | 1,25,000 |
| Tenders on Calcutta at 1-3 15-16(Min. Rate) | |
| Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. | Rs. 17,20,000 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 18th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. | 64,000 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain .. | 34,000 |
| Futures at New York January .. .. | 7.20 |
| Futures at New York March .. .. | 7.41 |
| Previous closing price .. .. .. | 7.25 |
| Previous closing price .. .. .. | 7.47 |
| Futures at New Orleans December .. | 6.98 |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 7.06 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans May .. | 7.46 |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 7.59 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, 19th Nov.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | 8,000 |
| „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 500 |
| „ Imports .. .. .. | 450 |
| Mid Americans .. .. .. .. | 4.42 |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 19th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone .. .. .. | Quiet |
| Estimated Sales .. .. .. | 7000 |
| Total Imports .. .. .. | 450 |

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| M.J. | 4.09 | 4.10 |
| J.J. | Nominal | Nominal |
| J.A. | 4.16 | 4.17 |
| A.S. | Nominal | Nominal |
| S.O. | Nominal | Nominal. |
| O.N | 4.26 | 4.27 |
| N.D. | Nominal | Nominal |
| D.J. | Nominal | Nominal |
| J.F. | 4.33 | 4.34 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| May-June. .. | 4.09 .. | 4.12 plus 3 |
| June-July .. | Nominal .. | Nominal |
| July-Aug. .. | 4.16 .. | 4.19 plus 3 |
| Aug.-Sep. .. | Nominal .. | Nominal |
| Sep.-Oct. .. | Nominal .. | 4.28 |
| Oct.-Nov. .. | 4.29 .. | 4.29 plus 3 |
| Nov.-Dec. .. | Nominal .. | Nominal |
| Dec.-Jan. .. | Nominal .. | , |
| Jan.-Feb. .. | 4.33 .. | 4.37 plus 4 |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 20th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone .. .. .. .. | Quiet. |
| Estimated Sales .. .. .. .. | 7,000 |
| Total Imports .. .. .. .. | 16,712 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| May-June. .. | 4-12 | ..4 12 |
| June-July. .. | nominal | ..4.19 |
| July-August. .. | 4-19 | ..4.29 |
| Aug.-Sept. .. | nominal | ..4.37 |
| Sept.-Oct. .. | 4-28 | |
| Oct.-Nov. .. | 4-29 | |
| Nov.-Dec. .. | nominal | |
| Dec.-Jan. .. | nominal. | |
| Jan.-Feb. .. | 4.37 | |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 18th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. unchgd .. .. | 50 plus 6 d |

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. ... | no sellers. |
| South Australian unchanged ... ... | 48/6 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Dec.-Jan .. .. .. | 48/3d—3d |

LINSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) unchgd | 44/9—6d |

COTTONSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) unchgd. | 6-10 |
| Ports .. .. .. .. | Hull |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G. M. B. .. .. | £ 53¾ pl. ¾ |
| Copper unchgd ... .. ... | 70 |
| Yellow Metal unchgd .. ... | 6¾ |
| Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged .. ... .. | 11-17-6 |

FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal unchgd. | 15/6 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber .. .. | 2s 7¼d plus 1/2 d |

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Nov. 18th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Finest Australian Beef | Tallow .. | 3 7/6 |
| „ „ | Mutton „ .. | 3 8/3 |

London, Nov. 19th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F | 50/3 |
| Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. | 46 |
| Barletta Russo—62 lbs. no sellers. | |
| South Australian | 48/6 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) | 44/9 |
| Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. | 6/7/6 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £53½ |
| Copper Braziers | £70 |
| Yellow Metal | 6¾ |
| Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool. | 11/17/6 |

FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal | 15/6 |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta afloat paid | 22/3 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber | 2/7½ |
| Ceylon Rubber | 2/2 |


**JABAKUSUM TAILA.**

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

**Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5,**
**Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.**
**Doz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10**

**C. K. SEN Co., Limited,**
**29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA**

Consulting Physician :—
**KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.**


# BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 20th November.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.**

| *Packages.* | *Rs.* | *From.* | *Importer.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 bundls rupees | 12,000 | Bahrein | Sundry importers |

**Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 18th Nov. 1914.**

| | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ..... | 40* | 43,107 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway..... | 14 | 16,046 |

* Boxes and Bars

### EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market has been quiet during the week and little business has been done on either side of the account. Rates are unchanged.

Quotations :—

| BANKS SELLING— | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| T.T. ready .. .. .. | 1 | 3 13/16 |
| D.D. mail .. .. .. | 1 | 3¾ |
| T.T. forward Dec. .. | 1 | 3 27/32 |
| **BANKS BUYING—** | | |
| Private D.D. ready .. | 1 | 4 1-16 |
| Credits 3 m-s ready .. .. | 1 | 4⅛ |
| 60 d/s Japan Nov. .. .. | | 146¾ |

### COUNCIL BILLS.

Allotments were made on Wednesday last of Rs. 1,25,000 Demand bills to Calcutta at Rs. 3d 15/16. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was Rs. 17,20,000.

### BULLION.

The latest quotation for spot bar silver in London received through Reuter is 22 15/16.

Fluctuations have occurred in the local market during the week, but on the whole the tone has been steadier and a moderate business in ready bars has been done at daily current rates. At the close the market is rather quieter at our quotation. Bar gold is steady.

| We quote:— | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| English bar gold ..... | 25 | 15 | 0. |
| Ready Bar silver (cum duty)..... | 71 | 3 | 0 |

### MONEY.

The following are the Bank rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 6 per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 6 per cent. |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 6 per cent. |

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper stood steady to-day and a few transactions were reported at Rs. 91½.

### SHARES.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 83 and Rs. 83¼. Deferred shares were in demand at Rs. 146 at the close.

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 47½.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 55½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 1,000.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 190 and Preference at Rs. 167.

### BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. Inc. | Rs. Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office ..... | .. | 9.15 |
| Public Deposits at Branches ..... | .. | 6.85 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 32.19 | .. |
| Post Bills ..... | .. | .. |
| Sundries ..... | .65 | .. |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Government Securities ..... | .. | .59 |
| Other Securities ..... | .. | .02 |
| Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities ..... | .. | 7.58 |
| Loans on do. do. | 15.62 | .. |
| Bills discounted and purchased ..... | .13 | .. |
| Dead Stock ..... | .. | .. |
| Stamps ..... | .04 | .. |
| Bullion ..... | .. | .02 |
| Balances with other Banks ..... | .. | 9.82 |
| Bond ries ..... | .04 | .. |
| Cash ..... | 19.37 | .. |

### COTTON.

**BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.**

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season :—

| Descriptions. | Week's Receipts Bales. | Total since 1st Sept. 1914. Bales. | Total. same time last year Bales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish .. | 141 | 498 | 21,906 |
| Central India .. | 99 | 378 | 3,597 |
| Barsee and Nagar .. | Nil. | 130 | 1,228 |
| Berar .. | 1,166 | 2,183 | 18,204 |
| Central Provinces .. | 97 | 1,726 | 10,282 |
| Total Oomras .. | 1,503 | 4,915 | 55,217 |
| Dholleras .. | 643 | 1,409 | 12,903 |
| Broach .. | Nil. | Nil. | 1,424 |
| Compta and Dhawar .. | 188 | 4,324 | 41,567 |
| Westerns .. | 276 | 4,823 | 11,404 |
| Bengals (N.W. Provinces) .. | 4,994 | 7,440 | 1,94,241 |
| Bengals (Rajputana) .. | Nil. | Nil. | 7,140 |
| Sind .. | 526 | 6,099 | 3,391 |
| Persian .. | Nil. | 21 | 121 |
| American .. | Nil. | Nil. | 2,189 |
| Egyptian .. | Nil. | 196 | 390 |
| Other sorts .. | Nil. | 692 | 203 |
| Total .. | 8,170 | 32,919 | 3,30,150 |

**BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.**

| | Bales. 1914 | Bales. 1913. | Bales. Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week | 8,170 | 62,532 | — 54,362 |
| Receipts from Sept. 1st to 19th Nov. .. | 32,919 | 330,150 | — 297,231 |
| Shipments for the week | | | |

Summary of arrivals of Cotton Produce and Principal Food-Grains. in Bombay.

| | Since 1st Jan. 1914. | Same period last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 2,381,847 | 2,540,141 |
| Wheat ..... | 2,412,749 | 7,493,720 |
| Linseed ..... | 2,079,544 | 4,436,905 |
| Rape, Rai etc. ..... | 698,857 | 1,081,989 |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 920,009 | 1,545,670 |
| Poppyseed..... | 177,084 | 404,503 |
| Groundnuts..... | 786,386 | 887,345 |
| Castorseed ..... | 1,391,042 | 2,044,782 |
| Rice ..... | 4,351,203 | 4,255,768 |
| Myrabolams ..... | 832,064 | 586,965 |
| Cottonseed ..... | 4,475,529 | 3,626,323 |
| Mowraseed ..... | 156,417 | 601,329 |
| Gram ..... | 674,713 | 849,009 |
| Jowar..... | 1,439,277 | 811,541 |
| Maize ..... | 10,826 | 8,881 |
| Barley ..... | 69,681 | 232,213 |

### PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands :—

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip Gl | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl. | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Deer Brand New Tins per pair . .. | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls. | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Bull Brand New Tins per pair .. | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl. | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Swan Brand New Tins per pair .. | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| Anchor Tins per pair . .. .. | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Cases per case .. .. | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| Anchor Cases per case .. .. | 5 | 1 | 0 |

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Coy's brands :—

| | | Rs. | as. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake Brand | 150° Amer . | 6 | 0 | 2 | per case |
| White Rose | Brand 150° | 5 | 12 | 2 | „ |
| Chester | „ 75° | 5 | 2 | 2 | „ |
| Devo's Imp. Brt. | „ 76° | 5 | 0 | 2 | „ |
| Monkey | „ 125° | 4 | 15 | 2 | „ |
| Tiger | „ 125° | 4 | 15 | 2 | „ |
| White Camelia in tins | „ 125° | 4 | 6 | 0 | per 2 tin |
| Elephant Bulk in tins | „ 125° | 4 | 6 | 0 | per 2 tins |
| Elephant Bulk without tins | „ 125° | 3 | 12 | 0 | per 6 Imp.Gl |
| Camel in tin | „ 125° | 4 | 6 | 0 | per 2 tins |

The following are to-days's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products :—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

| | Rs. | as. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2tin | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| „ „ Firefly „ „ „ | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| „ „ Chaker per two tins. .. | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| „ „ „ per 8 gallons .. | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| „ „ Victoria per two tins .. | 3 | 11 | 0 |
| „ „ „ per 8 gallons .. | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| a „ „ 2nd „ „ „ | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Candles per pound .. .. .. | 0 | 4 | 0 |

### SHUTTING DOWN SUPPLIES.

**SHAM NEUTRAL SHIPS TO BE CAPTURED**

An important Order in Council bearing on the right of capture at sea in respect to apparently neutral vessels was published on Oct. 29.

This Order provides that during the present hostilities the provisions of the Declaration of London shall, subject to the exclusion of the lists of contraband and non-contraband, and to certain modifications, be adopted and put in force by his Majesty's Government.

The following are amongst the modifications:

A neutral vessel, with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

According to Article 35 of the Convention conditional contraband was not liable to capture except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article conditional contraband shall now be liable to capture on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee of the goods in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

Where it is shown to the satisfaction of one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that the enemy Government is drawing supplies for its armed forces from or through a neutral country, he may direct that in respect of ships bound for a port in that country Article 35 of the Declaration shall not apply. So long as such direction is in force a vessel which is carrying conditional contraband to a port in that country shall not be immune from capture.


Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. 180—C10


# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salsette | Vine | Aden Nov. 15 |
| Sardar | Ookerji | Jeddah Nov. 8 |

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lhasa | Rouse | Karachi |
| Sutton Hall | Crawford | Karachi |
| Angus | Lazzelle | Calcutta |

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Chakdara | for Persian Gulf |

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

The Anchor Line S. S. Massillia, Homeward Bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 19th instant.

The Natal Line S. S. Umsinga, arrived at Weymouth from Bombay on the 19th inst.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Arabia, with the homeward Mails of the 14th instant, arrived at Aden at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 19th idem.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden which port she left on November 15, with a general cargo, and passengers.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons Captain R. Ookerji, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she left on November 8, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. J. Rouse, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sutton Hall:—The steamer Sutton Hall, 2,870 tons, Captain J. Crawford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Angus:—The steamer Angus, 2,319 tons, Captain J. W. Lazelle, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta with ballast.

## EXPORTS.

Nov. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of York (s) 675 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.; 1,500 cwts. myrabolums, M. H. Dehdasti; 336 cwts. linseed cakes, K. Dewchand and Co.; 1,500 cwts. linseed oil cakes, L. F. Barroclough and Co.; 112 bales cotton waste, Vinayak Sitaram; 2,025 cwts. myrabolums, D. Bomanji and Co.; 2,002 cwts. ground nut and kardee cakes, 4,052 cwts. ground nut cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co.

Scindia (s) 4 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,006 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 229 bales cotton fly, 12 bales cotton waste, S. Byramjee; 550 cwts. cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia (s) 50 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 2,046 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 220 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo (s) 8,340 cwts. cotton seed, 2,000 cwts. mowra seed, 35,000 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 35 cwts. buffalo horns, G. Suchedina and Co.; 126 cases bristles, J. Livingstone and Co.; 15 bales cow hides, F. E. Boyce and Sons; 100 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, M. Somjee; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 21 cwts. Malabar canes, D. S. Postwalla.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 70 cwts. cashew nuts, B. Nazir and Co.; 123 cwts. gum kadaya, R. Damjee and Co.; 1,242 cwts. gum kadaya, 10 cwts. cardamom seed, M. Jafferbhoy.

Lindenfels (s) 16 cwts. linseed, K. Dewchand and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Capri (s) 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 500 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, A. Blaschcek and Co.; 220 bales cotton, J. A. Bigbie and Co.; 700 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 200 bales cotton, 11,000 cwts. castor seed, 4,000 cwts. linseed, K. Dewchand and Co.; 160 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.; 710 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

## IMPORTS.

S. S. Queen Amelie from Calcutta and Coast, Agents M. M. and Co.—66 bags rice, 154 bales jute twine, 7 bundles hemp twine, 814 bales gunnies, 229 coils manilla rope, 214 coils 241 bundles 332 jottas coir rope, 1,025 bundles 642 jottas coir yarn, 122 bundles olai mats, 1,000 bundles bamboo mats, 1,898 robbins 140 bags copra, 807 bags cocoanuts, 27 bags cocoanuts poonac, 100 bags oil cakes, 141 bags turmeric, 62 crates b. boxes, 26 bags 70 bundles cassia buds, 143 bales senna, 10 cases camphor, 22 cases 20 packages medicine, 28 cases 3 casks 31 barrels wine, 1 drum m. spirits, 25 casks g. n. oil, 198 drums p. l. oil, 25 drums paint brand oil, 1,000 drums 30 casks b. l. oil, 10 cases milk punch, 10 bags almonds, 20 casks tallow, 1,205 bales cotton, 7 bags gum, 120 bundles jaggery, 492 cases tea, 618 bags ginger, 824 bags pepper, 361 packages hooka shells, 34 bags goat and sheep skins, 94 bags cow hides, 1,121 pieces 1,409 bundles planks, 983 pieces scantlings, 2 pieces teak squares.

S. S. Miramichi from London, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—60 cases wine, 300 barrels oil, 30 drums liquid ammonia, 16 cases essences, 308 cases jams, 656 drums turpentine, 2 cases paper, 25 bales old newspapers, 7 casks water bottles, 8 casks buckets, 6 bales serge.

S. S. Brig Flor De Div from Muscat, Agents L. Purshottam.—993 bags 501 cases 634 packages dates, 5 bags mother of pearl shells, 201 bags dry fish kassa.


A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. 189—D9

# HIGH COURT.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

### OVER EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY.

### DECREE OF THE LOWER COURT VARIED

*(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)*

MANAJI KUVERJI BAPU SHIRKE *v.* MERWANJI JEHANGIR VAKIL.

This was an appeal from the judgment of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Daver J. The suit was filed by Merwanjee Jehangir Vakil claiming Rs. 47,000 and odd from the defendant Manaji Shirke, for damages suffered by him on account of the defendant having failed to carry out his contract. The contract was embodied in an agreement dated the 4th of June 1912. Merwanjee was the owner of a large property situated on the Girgaum Back Road, while Shirke owned a property at Hornby Road. An agreement was arrived at between the parties, which was put in writing on June 4th 1912. According to that agreement both parties agreed to exchange each other's property mentioned above, and for the purpose of such exchange Merwanjee's property at Girgaum was valued at Rs. 2,00,000 and Shirke's at Rs. 85,000. The agreement provided that these respective properties were to be conveyed by the one to the other and that Shirke in addition to conveying his property to Merwanjee was to pay one lakh and fifteen thousand rupees in cash to Merwanjee.

On Merwanjee's property there was a small family "Agiary" and a strip of that land was conveyed to Merwanjee's sister Bhikaijee on which she had built a house for herself, and to which there was a right of way over Merwanjee's property.

Both Merwanjee and Sheike charged each other with committing a breach of the above agreement and there were suits and cross-suits, in the first of which Merwanjee claimed compensation for the breach of the agreement while Shirke claimed to recover from Merwanjee the moneys he had paid for keeping alive the mortgages on his property and preventing the same being sold off by the mortgagees. These sums amounted to about 16,000 and odd.

Both Merwanjee and Shirke charged each was agreed that there should be one decree in both suits.

At the time of the agreement Merwanjee's property was mortgaged to the extent of about one lakh and sixty-five thousand rupees as the defendant well knew and Merwanjee proposed to pay this off from Rs. 1,15,000, to be paid in cash by Shirke under the agreement, and by raising Rs. 50,000 on Shirke's property which he had agreed to take in exchange.

It was averred by Merwanjee that as a result of the defendant's failure to carry out this contract, his property was sold off for Rs. 1,65,000 by one of his mortgagees while the value of the property for the purposes of exchange was agreed upon at Rs. 2,00,000.

The plaintiff claimed Rs. 35,000 the difference between these sums as loss he had suffered. He also claimed Rs. 12,000 for which included interest paid on various mortgages of his property, and other items among which was a sum of Rs. 1,544 for his taxed costs and engineer's charges in the matter of his sale of property to the defendant and Rs. 1,645 for commission paid to the auctioneer.

THE DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

The defendant, who was a descendant of the late Mahraja Malhar Rao Holkar of Baroda stated that he was quite willing and able to perform his part of the agreement and the only reason why the agreement was not carried out was the plaintiff's inability to procure a loan of Rs. 50,000 to pay off his mortgagees, and to convey the property he had agreed to sell to the defendant free from incumbrances and make out a marketable title thereto.

In the course of Merwanjee's evidence he said that he took Shirke round his property at Girgaum and showed him the boundaries excluding the Agiary and his sister's house.

Mr. Bahadurjee who appeared for Shirke objected to this answer on the ground that the witness could not give evidence of what took place before the agreement of 4th June 1912. The agreement being reduced to writing the witness could not depose to anything that took place before its execution under sections 91 and 92 of the Evidence Act.

His Lordship overruled the objection remarking that section 91 and 92 did not exclude evidence of acts of parties and events preceding the execution of an agreement arrived at subsequent to such action and the happening of such events.

On all the defences raised, His Lordship found against the defendant and held that the plaintiff had suffered loss to the extent of Rs. 38,189. Deducting Rs. 35,000 for difference in prices, and Rs. 1,544 for expenses of sale and Rs. 1,645 for auctioneers' commission. The other items claimed by the plaintiff were disallowed from this amount the sum of Rs. 16,218 which it was admitted that Shirke had paid by various sums which had enured to the benefit of Merwanjee. His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 21,791 in favour of the plaintiff with costs of both suits.

Against this decree the defendant appealed.

Mr. Kanga and Mr Bhadurjee appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Dhurrandhar and Mr. Gokle appeared for the respondents.

THE JUDGMENT.

During the course of the judgment their Lordships said that the first point argued in the appeal was whether the respondent was entitled to any damages at all, firstly on the ground that he had not shown that he was able and willing to perform his contract and secondly that he was unable to make out a good title to the property which was the subject matter of the sale or exchange. Then it was also contended that the measure of damages applied by the learned judge was wrong.

Their Lordships then commented on the evidence in the case.

Their Lordships on all the materials placed before them including the correspondence came to the same conclusion as the learned judge as regards the respondents' willingness to complete the contract. They also agreed with the lower Court that Merwanjee was ready and willing to complete the contract on the 10th of October.

DAMAGES.

As regards damages, the learned judge had stated them to be the difference between Rs. 200,000, the estimated value of Merwanjee's property for the purposes of the contract and the price for which it was sold on the 19th of October at the auction sale. The conclusions arrived at by the learned judge, as regards that, were correct. There was no evidence to show that the price of both properties was purposely inflated and that Merwanjee's property was not worth Rs. 2,00,000.

Their Lordships after referring to a passage at p. 207 of Sedgwick on Damages said that the damages awarded by the learned judge did not stop at that, but they included the two items of Rs. 1,544, Rs. 1,645, mentioned in Ex. v. The first item referred to the taxed costs of Merwanjee including the engineer's charges in the matter of the sale, of his property to the defendant as per allocation dated 11th Sept. 1913. All those charges were incurred before the breach and were incurred by Merwanjee in arranging for the completion of the sale of his property. Now the loss he had suffered by reason of the property not being sold had already been awarded to him. It appeared to their Lordships that if this item of Rs. 1,544 were allowed in addition to that Merwanjee would in effect be receiving twice over for that loss. The same remarks applied to the other item of Rs. 1,645. Their Lordships therefore held that the decision of the learned judge was wrong in respect of those two items and Merwanjee's claim to that extent should be disallowed. As to the question of Merwanjee not being able to deduce a good marketable title by reason of their being a right of way. Their Lordships agreed with the conclusions arrived at by the learned judge. Their Lordships held that Merwanjee was ready and able and willing to carry out his part of the contract. The next question was with reference to the claim of Rs. 16,218 brought by Manajee in his suit against Merwanjee. This sum was made up of Rs. 7,639 and Rs. 6,139 as advances made to Merwanjee or payments made on his behalf. According to the judgment of the Lower Court the whole of this amount was to be given credit for against the damages awarded but without any interest. Their Lordships saw no reason why interest should not be allowed him in respect of those sums; but the interest would be at the rate of 6 p.c. and not 9 p.c. Their Lordships varied the decree of the Lower Court to that extent.

It was contended that Manajee was entitled to his costs in his suit as he succeeded in that suit. So far as his claim was disputed he was entitled to such costs unless it could be shown that the suit was unnecessary. Their Lordships could not say that the suit was unnecessary and as he succeeded, he ought to be given his costs. Their Lordships accordingly varied the decree of the Lower Court below with respect to items 6 and 9 in Ex. v. which were allowed to the appellant. Interest on Rs. 13,218 at 6 p.c. and costs of Manajee's suit allowed. Respondent to get ⅔th of the costs of this appeal.

Solicitors for the appellant:—Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga.

Solicitors for the respondent:—Khenderao, Land and Mehta.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### OPIUM SMUGGLING.

### CONFISCATION OF A PONY.

*(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)*

RAMA SAKHARAM *vs.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application for revision against the decision of Mr. Deshpande, First Class Magistrate of Khed in the Poona District.

The accused in this case was charged under Section 19 of the Opium Act. The accused in his petition stated that while on 20th August he was going from Chakan to Khed, he was accosted by an Excise peon who wanted to search him for possessing illicit opium. The Excise peon collected a panch and examined the petitioner. He found on the person of the petitioner six packets of opium weighing in all two and quarter tolas. The free quantity of opium allowed for the use of any opium enter by Government Resolution fixed at one tola.

The petitioner was convicted by the Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. He also directed that the opium found on the person of the petitioner be confiscated; he further directed that a sum of Rs. 6-11-3 found with the petitioner be credited to Government under the Opium Act. A pony on which the petitioner was riding together with saddle and bridle was also ordered to be confiscated. In respect of the order regarding the confiscation of the pony he gave the petitioner the option of taking it back on his paying Rs. 20 as penalty.

It was contended on behalf of the applicant that when he went to Chakan his friends at Khed had asked him to fetch opium; he was ignorant of the rule which limited the free quantity of importation to one tola.

Their Lordships observed that in a case of this kind the fine of one rupee was sufficient. The offence committed was purely a technical one involving no serious loss, still less any intentional disregard of law relating to opium. Their Lordships directed that the balance of Rs. 29, if paid, be returned to the applicant. They further set aside the order crediting Rs. 6-11-3 to Government and directed that the pony, saddle and its other belongings or Rs. 20 the penalty, if paid, be restored to the petitioner.

Mr. J. R. Gharpure appeared for the applicant.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### THEFT CASES.

EMPEROR *v.* GANGARAM BHIKER.

The accused was charged with the offence of having committed theft by removing at Kalbadevi Road on the 3rd November a purse from the pocket of one Bhagwantrai Choodamani. The facts of the case were that on the 3rd November at 4.15 p.m. Bhagwantrai was proceeding along the Kalbadevi Road towards the junction of the Princess Street and the Kalbadevi Road when the accused removed a purse from his pocket. A police peon saw the accused and followed him and ultimately arrested him at Gauvady. There was a scuffle between the accused and the policeman in the course of which the accused dropped down certain papers. These were one 10 rupee currency note, seven visiting cards and two letters, these being part of the contents of the purse of Bhagwantrai. The accused was then taken into Police custody.

Mr. Motilal C. Setalvad appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. R. S. Pandit defended the accused.

The defence was that the charge was a false one got up by a policeman who bore some enmity to the accused.

After hearing the evidence and the addresses of Counsel the jury brought in an unanimous verdict of not guilty. His Lordship ordered the accused to be discharged.

EMPEROR *v.* SHAIKH AHMAD, SHAIKH KASSUM, RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, CHANDULAL KALIDAS.

The charge against the accused was of housebreaking with intent to commit theft, and abetment thereof.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty against the first two accused and a verdict of acquittal for third the accused. His Lordship sentenced the first, accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while the third was discharged.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

## ADJOURNED TO JANUARY SESSIONS.

*(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)*

EMPEROR *v.* MUSAJI KADERBHOY.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, appearing for the accused, applied for a traverse of the case to the January Sessions, on the ground that the accused wanted more time to prepare his defence. He also applied that the bail already granted to the accused on the deposit of Rs. 5,000 should be continued.

Mr. S. G. Velinker appeared for the prosecution, and said that the prosecution had no objection to the accused being given time, but that they objected to a traverse.

His Lordship observed that it would be very inconvenient to postpone the hearing of the case and adjourn the present Sessions. His Lordship traversed the case to the January sessions. He further ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail, similar to the bail on which he had been already enlarged.

Attorneys for the accused:—Surajmal and Co.

Attorneys for the Crown:—Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson.

Emperor *v.* 1 Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, 2 Malhar Ganesh Kothavle, 3 Rupchand Sarupchand.

The accused had been committed to take their trial on charges of criminal breach of trust, abetment thereof, and falsification of accounts in connection with the Bombay Banking Co.

Mr. Nicholson appeared for the Crown and applied for a traverse of the case to the January sessions, stating that the case had taken very long before the Magistrate, there were 119 exhibits to be translated from the vernacular, and the prosecution were not ready to go on with the case.

Mr. Gadgil appeared for the second accused and opposed the traverse.

Mr. Velinkar appeared for the third accused and stated that he had no objection to a traverse, if his client was released on bail for a reasonable amount. He was an agriculturist at Wai, and had lands there.

His Lordship made an order traversing the case to the next sessions. The third accused was ordered to be released on bail on deposit of cash on Government paper of the value of Rs. 5,000 or on producing two sureties of Rs. 500 each justified by deposit of title deeds.

## DHATURA POISONING.

EMPEROR *v.* HAJI SHAIKH ABDULLA MEERA HUSEIN.

This case was tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

The accused was charged with having administered dhatura in tea on September 21 to one Gulam Nazamudin, the Pir of the Mahim Dargha and nine others.

Mr. K. Kemp appeared for the prosecution.

The facts of the case are that the accused kept a tea shop near the Dargha at Mahim. On September 21 there was a religious gathering and several persons were invited at night by the accused to take tea and sweetmeats. The tea tasted bitter and some complained of the bitterness but the accused explained that the bitterness was caused by putting rose leaves. Thereafter the Pir was seen struggling in the sea, and he was afterwards found drowned. Others who had taken the tea were found lying down. The accused also came up and was seen to show signs of giddiness. They were all removed to the J. J. hospital where all but the accused, were found to be suffering from the effects of Dhatura. The body of the accused was found to be merely shamming the effects of Dhatura. The body of the Pir was subsequently found and a post-mortem examination revealed dhatura in the stomach. Subsequently the shop of the accused was searched and a rag and tea-water remaining in the kettle were taken possession of by the police and sent to the Government Chemical Analyser for analysis. They were both found to contain dhatura.

After evidence for the prosecution had been called, the accused made his statement and called two witnesses.

Mr. Kemp, thereafter, addressed the jury and his Lordship summed up.

The jury having brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty, his Lordship sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

**Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.**
**In the Division Court No. 53.**
**Suits for hearing and final disposal.**
Long Cause.

506-11—Motichand and D, Balubhai Kahandas and anr v Bai Bhicibai widow, Dastur and Co.

534-14—Kanga and S, Joosub Habib v Mahomed Haji Ismail Momsa and anr, Man H M and Co, Part heard.

772-13—Soonderdas and Co, Sobhagchand Naginchand v Chandulal Ishwardas Mehta, Unwalla P and P.

897-13—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath a firm v Sonabai widow and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

247-14—Mulla & Mulla Khatesabai widow v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla Shroff D & D.

1101-13—Sabnis & G R D Sethna v. Saraswatibai v. Mulla & Mulla.

899-12—Tyabji D and Co Joharmal Ladooram a firm v. Chetram Harrising and ors Jamsetji R & D.

455-14—Jamsetji R & D Abdulla B & Co Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Runchord and anr Madhowji K & C.

331-14—Smeham B & Co Girdhar Kalidas v Premji Runchord and anr Madhowji K & C.

Vithal v. Dharamsey Jetha & Co a firm Matubhai J & M.

545-14—Bick M R & Co Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v. Indermal Icharam & anr Mulla & Mulla.

1026-13—Bick M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Vithal v. Dharamsey Jetha & Co firm Matubhai J & M.

870-13—Patell & Ez Dattatrya Vinayek K. Dadarkar Gajanan Shrikrishna Dadar D J Mantri Jeh S M & I Moti & D.

639-14—Shroff D & D The Rising Star & Electric Cinematograph Co a firm v. Messrs Parbhudas & Hirachand & Co a firm Khambata & Co.

490-13—Manecklal & Co Kundlick Panduji Banker & ors v. Dhonduji Panduji Banker & ors Sm. B & Co Manecklal & Co.

**Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.**
**In the Division Court No. 43.**
Chamber Matters for Disposal.

1246-12—Bhai K and Gir, W. W. Churchill v Jalirane Ramprasad, 15-10-14.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act 9 of 1899—Captain and Vaidya, Dr F J Patel Petitioner v B R Contractor and anr, Respondent, Mulla and Mulla, 16-11-14.

C C 1165-14—Madhowji K and Ch, Multanchand Basdeodas a firm v Shrinivas Bavri a firm, Edgelow G W and Co, 15-10-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI og 1882—Little and Co, In Re The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v J Sanders Slater Official Liquidator, Sm B and Co, Payne and Co, Bhai K and G, Craigie B and C, Dhan and B, Hiralal and Co, Madh K and C, Little and Co, Mulji and Tha, Edg G W and Co, Bick M R and Co, Craw B and Co, Amin and Desai, Rustomji and G, Unwalla P and P, Dastur and Co, Shroff D and D, Captain and V, Ardeshir H D and Co, Moti and D, Tyabji D and Co, Malvi H M and R, Pandia and Co, Jam R and D, In Person, Mirza M and M, Surajmal and Co, Mehta D and L, Pesconji R K and Co, Daph F and D, Raghavaya N and Co, 16-10-14.

804-14—Raghavaya N and Co, Treacher and Co Ltd v Premchand Keshowji Bayani and anr, Little and Co, 4-11-14.

918-14—M B Chothia, Dwarkadas Mohanji v M Allabux and Co a firm, Payne and Co, 14-11-14.

732-11—D J Mantri, Saraswatibai widow v Chochi Gajanan and anr, Daphtary F and Dewan, 16-11-14.

705-14—Mirza M and M, Hasanally Adamji v Ebrahim Adamji and ors, Patell and Ezekiel, 16-11-14.

O S 1006-14—Daphtary F and D, Vassanji Damodhar Bengali v Dwarkadas Shamji and ors, Payne and Co, Crawford B and Co, Kanga and Sayani, Madhowji K and C, Bhai K and G, Chitnis M and K, Little and Co, 21-9-14, Part heard, 14-11-14.

O S 1178-14—Jehangir G and B, Nasserwanji Nanabhoy Boyce and anr v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little and Co, 16-10-14.

O S 1242-14—Motichand and D, Messrs Madan Bhimji and Co a firm and anr v Messrs Vasanji Mowji and Co a firm, 6-11-14.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

365-12—Amin and Desai, Radharamani Prasad Laxmiprasad v Goverdhandas Dyalji and ors, Pandia and Co, Malvi H M and R.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1038-13—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parvatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R, Part heard, 19-10-14.

304-14—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parvatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R, Part heard, 5-10-14.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1323-12—Khund L and M, Choonilal Lalchand v Motilal Raghunathdas, Bhai K and G.

Long Causes.

463-14—Motichand and D, Messrs Rewashanker Jugjiwan a firm v Kalianmal Tilockchand and ors, Bicknell M R and Co, Jamsetji R and D.

324-14—Bicknell M R and Co, Kalianmal Tilockchand v Chaganlal Girdharlal, Jamsetji R and D.

385-14—Bhaishanker K and G, Kasturbai widow v Rambai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

182-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Bhaichand Kallianchand v Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Motichand and D, Daphtary F and D.

348-14—Khunderao L and M, Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar v Laxmibai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co.

276-13—Tyabji D and Co, Venilal Vijbhukandas a firm v Vithaldas Jaikissondas and Co a firm, Madhavjee K and C.

354-14—Jehangir S M and H, Hemaji Vajechand a firm v Bhana Rupaji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

627-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Champsey Ghella and anr v Dwarkadas Laloobhoy and anr, Sunderdas and Co.

363-13—Daphtary F and D, Vithaldas Kalianji Kapadia v Kaliandas Gopaldas and anr, Motichand and D, Manecklal and Co.

313-14—Edgtlow G W and Co, Messrs Garlick and Co a firm v Messrs Sha Wallace and Co a firm, Little and Co.

250-14—The B B and C I Ry Co v Samalbhai Nathoobhai a firm and ors, Bhaishanker K and G, Captain and V, Between the Defts.

599-13—Unwalla P and P, Govind Budhaji v Laxman Sakroji, Shroff D and D.

678-11—Judah and S, Mahadev Babaji Rane and ors v Vasudeo Nilkant Agte and anr, Subnis and G, Mulji and Th.

O S 939-14—Craigie B and C, Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors v Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.


# "BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality

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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

# WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

**NOTE.**—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES.

## WAR WATCHES

### THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs 45. Gold Rs 200. Half-hunting, Rs 235; Hunting, Rs. 235.

### MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy time-keeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shap and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel, Rs 32. Silver, 37-8. Gold, Rs. 170

### THE "IDEAL" WATCH

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, Rs. 37-8. Gold. Rs. 160

### THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives protection from rain, dust and perspiration being fitted with a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver, Rs. 40. Gold, Rs. 125.

### THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Metal, Rs. 40. Silver, Rs. 47-8. Rolled-Gold, Rs. 60.

*For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands.*

*Rs. 10 extra.*

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Address on "A World-wide Movement: Its Results among Nations," by Pastor A. C. Daniels, World's President of Seventh Day Adventists, New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

-DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

## Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

TALIYARKHAN—Hormasji Jehangir Taliyarkhan died yesterday at his residence, Kalandass Building, Gowalia Tank Road. Funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 p.m.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Nov. 21.

973. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending Nov. 28th:—
"B" Company.—Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
Recruits and Reserve.—Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts and Helmets to be worn at Coy. parades.
"C" Company.—Wednesday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company.—Tuesday at 5-45 p.m. and Thursday at 7 a.m. at the Government Telegraph Office.
"E" Company.—Wednesday. Company parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. prompt. Dress. Uniform, Drill Order, with Helmets.
Signallers.—Until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade, on Monday, Thursday and Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a.m. prompt. Dress. Mufti.
"F" Company.—Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company.—Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Recruits.—Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana and Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Coy. on the abovementioned days.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6 p.m. Dress. Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

974. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 22nd Inst. "G" Coy. Class Firing.
Monday 23rd Inst. "E" Coy. Class Firing.
Tuesday 24th Inst. "L" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 25th Inst. "A" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 26th Inst. "L" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 27th Inst "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 28th Inst. "L" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 29th Inst. "G" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

904. Instruction Officers and N.-C. Officers.—The parades for this purpose will take place until further orders at Head-quarters on Tuesdays and Wednesdays only. Time and dress as before. Officers and N.-C. Officers of all Companies should make every effort to attend.

940. Arms.—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to the Armoury at once.

952. Officers, N.-C. Officers and men of Bo. Vol. Rifles are requested to fowarded to Headquarters any Magazines or other publications of recent date which are no longer required, in order that same may be sent to members of Corps now serving in East Africa. These will be forwarded by Adjutant to their destination.

953. Leaflets on Advance.—Flank and rear Guards are now available at Head-quarters for distribution. They should be carefully followed in carrying out the Syllabus of Training already issued.

975. Leave.—In future no leave will be granted to any member of the Corps, who has not previously returned to Head-Quarters all arms and accountrements in his charge Officers Commanding Companies should not forward to Orderly Room any communications regarding leave, unless satisfied that the above order has been duly complied with.

WATER BOTTLES AND HAVRESACKS.

976. Members wishing to purchase the above can do so at Headquarters on payment of Rs. 5 for Water Bottles and Ans. 12 for Havresacks.

977 Transfer.—No. 8011 Motor Cyclist F. J. Foxlee, is transferred from "E" Coy. Motor Cyclist Section to "B" Coy. from this date.

978. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company:—
No. 8250 Vol. J. Donnelly.
No. 8251 Vol. W. G. Taylor.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

## BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.:—
March—"Europe United" ..... Zehle.
Overture—"Raymond" ..... Thomas.
Valse—"Destiny" ..... Baynes.
Selection of "Tosti's Popular Songs" ..... J. Faughr.
Morceau—"The Butterfly" ..... Bendix.
Melodies from "The Balkan Princess" ..... Rubens.
Two Step—"The Wedding Glide" ..... Hirsch.
"Rule Britannia."
"GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR."


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OILMANSTORES,
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HARDWARE,
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CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.

**FREE** Stores Price Lists ON REQUEST.


## HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of passengers booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer Salsette sailing to-day:—

Shaw Mrs; McMinn Mrs, and child; Kanuji Mr; Lindsay Miss L; Bolton Mrs; Browning Mrs; De Grenchy Mrs, and child; Godwin Mrs; Haig Mrs; Horwood Mrs; Leslie Mrs; MacBain Mrs, and child; MacPherson Mrs, 3 children, infant and nurse; MacIntyre Mrs; Reinhold Mrs; Ryan Miss; Tyrell Mrs and infant; Watson Mrs; Wakelin Mrs; Lidgett Miss F J; Shaw Miss; White Mr; Mohan Mr; Browne Mrs, child and nurse; Bowen Mrs; De Calry Mrs; Eve Mrs; Gribbon Mrs, child and nurse; Jones Mrs, child and nurse; Leaning Mrs, 2 children and nurse; Leslie Miss; Maynard Mrs; Marshall Mrs, child and nurse; Ogg Mrs; Ryan Mrs and 2 children; Sykes Mrs and child; Totterdell Mrs; Watson Mrs, Child and nurse; Williams Mrs and child; Allan Mr; Bailey Mr G D; Bird Mr P R; Breslauer Miss; Brown Mr B M; Davidson Dr D H; Deverell Mrs; Dickson Miss; Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Hon. Sir F W; Duke, Mrs A L; Fawcett, Mrs; Ferguson Mrs and child; Gibson Miss; Gladwell Mr V E; Hunham Mrs, two children and nurse; Hapson, Mr R N; Jamnar Mr B P; Karck, Mr A T; and Mrs; Leviss Mr; MacIver Mrs R G; Marr Mr; Martin Mrs and two children; Martin Miss F; Martin Miss G; Macmillan Miss; Miller Miss F M; Nicholl Mrs and two children; Pearson Mr; Pendse Mr K K; Pendse Mrs, infant and two children; Pendre Miss; Retallack Mrs P Hamilton; Ruthven Mr W J; Saunders Miss J M; Simpson Mr; Simpson Mrs and child; Soutar Mr J and Mrs; Standley Mr; Standley Mrs, three children and nurse; Wilkins Mr F L; Winckley Miss.

## GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting of the Society to be held this evening at the Grant Medical College Library, Dr. A. K. Dalal, will read a paper on "Rat-bite fever" and give notes on clinical cases.

## THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League Mr. P. G. Namjoshi will deliver this evening a public lecture upon 'Hatayog' with experiments at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Parel Datta Samaj Mandir and Mr. R. H. Mehta will deliver a public lecture tomorrow at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) upon 'National Vitality' in the Municipal Girls' Marathi School near two Elephants, Girgaum Back Road. Special seats will be reserved for Ladies.

## DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks from plague were reported in Bombay City on Thursday, both the cases occurring in Mahim. There were no deaths. There was one attack of small-pox on the same day, but no cholera cases were reported. The total mortality from all causes was 65, as compared with 71 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 95 of 1912. The total number of rats caught was 1,754, out of which only 2 were found to be plague stricken. One of the plague rats was caught in Dongri and the other in Mandvi.

# BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

## "THE GROTESQUES."

"The Grotesques" will open in Bombay on the 28th with a London reputation to uphold. They are a clever and entertaining vaudeville company, who had a most successful season at the Palace Theatre, and of their turn there the "Morning Post" said:—"As a contrast to Gaby Deslys there is 'The Grotesques,' who keep the Palace audience rocking with laughter."

Mr. Fred Winn, the leader of the company, is a most versatile comedian. Some of his greatest successes were with Mr. George Edwardes as Mr. Hook in "Miss Hook of Holland," Simplicitas in "The Arcadians," and Hilarious in "La Poupee." He will appear in Bombay as the Vicar in "The Village Concert," and this is regarded as his most amusing impersonation. The prices and booking arrangements for the visit of "The Grotesques" are the same as for the Bandmann Opera Company visits.

## THE BOHEMIANS.

At or about Christmas time, Mr. James F. Younge will bring to Bombay an English Costume Comedy Company who call themselves "The Bohemians." The company have just, concluded a successful tour of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and include singers, players, humorists, monologue and sketch artistes. Mr. Philip Newbury the leader of the party is described as "a great tenor."

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### LIST OF BUSINESS FOR THE NEXT MEETING.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 8th December, at 12 noon:—New Additional Members will, make the oath or solemn affirmation before taking their seats.

Bills:—A Bill to provide for the making and execution of town planning schemes—*Second Reading.*

A Bill to provide for a survey of the Town and Island of Bombay— *First Reading.*

A Bill further to amend the Bombay City Land-Revenue Act, 1876—*First Reading.*

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912—*First Reading.*

A Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments in force in the Presidency of Bombay—*First Reading.*

A Bill to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Province of Sind.—*First Reading.*

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## A NOVEL PROSECUTION.

### PURDESI FINED RS. 5.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case again came on for hearing, in which a summons was issued, at the instance of Mr. William Walker, against a Purdesi, named Satnarayan Bihari, on charges of assault and mischief. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The complainant deposed that he was walking along Hornby Road on the 28th October, and as he was passing the accused, the latter spat betel-juice on him, spoiling his coat and causing him great inconvenience. The accused did it accidentally and not intentionally, but he (the complainant) had instituted these proceedings with the intimation of drawing the attention of the public to the pernicious practice of expectorating on public pavements.

He had never seen the accused before and the latter bore him no malice. The accused expressed his regret several times and offered to get the coat washed. The complainant said he was annoyed and called him a "soor," but did not strike him.

The Magistrate framed against the accused a further charge of committing public nuisance.

The complainant further said he would personally have no objection to any person spitting in the street, but he had objection, on general grounds and on the score of public decency, to spitting on the pavement. He himself might have spat on the pavement occasionally, but if he wanted to spit, he would probably use his hand. kerchief.

The accused said he offered to pay Rs. 2 for the washing charges or to get the coat washed by Wallace & Co., a washing company. The complainant wanted Rs. 50, which he could not afford to pay.

Mr. Nariman submitted that the charges of assault and mischief could not stand, as the spitting was accidental and not intentional. If there had been any damage, the accused was only civilly liable. As regarded the charge of committing a public nuisance, if the mere act of spitting was brought within the purview of Section 290, there would be no end to cases of that kind. Mr. Nariman further said he did not approve of the practice of spitting in public, though Indians generally were not so keen about it as Europeans. On the other hand there were many who did not approve of the European practice of spitting into an handkerchief. The Legislature never contemplated putting a stop to customs like this, by the section he had mentioned.

The Magistrate said he was sure members of every community would disapprove of the practice of expectorating betel juice on public pavements. This was an offence against the community.

The complainant said he had brought the case through no personal animosity.

The Magistrate observed that it was a most offensive thing for a person to spit on another man's clothes. It had been admitted by the complainant that the accused spat accidentally, and there was nothing to show that the accused did it deliberately. But it could not be contended for a moment that it was a lawful act to expectorate betel juice on a person's coat or that the accused exercised proper care and caution as required by the law. There could be no doubt that to expectorate betel juice on the pavement, where people walked, was offensive to most members of the public. The accused was convicted of committing public nuisance, and fined Rs. 5.

## ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

### CHARGE AGAINST A VERNACULAR NEWSPAPER.

The hearing was resumed, yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the case in which Mr. Hormusji J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Dr. N. N Katrak, Prof. P. A. Wadia and Mr. S. C. Petit, Secretaries of the same body, have obtained summonses against Mr. J. B. Murzban and Mr. P. J. Murzban, proprietor and editor respectively of the "Jame-Jamshed," a vernacular daily on a charge of defamation in respect of certain writings which appeared in a number of issues of their paper in connection with the recent Rangoon Navjot.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. D. M. Madan, with whom was the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Pocha and Company, appeared for the complainants; Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Solicitor, and Mr. Y. F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Velinkar read the remaining articles and then concluded his opening remarks. He said that the first complaint of his clients was that the accused inserted, for the purposes of this malicious criticism, the suggestion that Dastur Kaikobad was instigated by the Conference people to perform the Navjot in Rangoon. In the second line of attack, the "Jame-Jamshed" took it for granted that the Conference as a body had a particular object in view, namely, of admitting the *Juddins* (aliens) into the Parsi fold, knowing, as they ought to have known, that the programme or the constitution of the Conference would not permit the discussion of controversial subjects. Making, then, these two unwarranted assumptions, the "Jame" made a lot of criticism, the purport of which was that the Conference people should not be trusted by the Parsis, that they were imposing on the credulity of the community, and that they were dishonourable people saying one thing and doing quite the contrary.

The librarian of the J. N. Petit Institute produced the issues of the "Jame-Jamshed."

Jal J. Murzban, manager of the paper, examined, said that in April and May last the circulation of his paper was about 4,500 copies, plus the retail sales.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, witness said that in April and May last, the first accused, who was his father, was in Matheran. During these months his father did not manage the paper nor write anything in it.

Prof. P. A. Wadia was examined next. He gave the history of the Conference and produced its rules and regulations. Since its formation in 1910, the Conference had not entertained a single acutely controversial question. The Parsi community was divided on the *juddin* question, which had excited acute controversy in the community. The conference had never entertained or discussed that question. It was untrue that one of its objects was to introduce aliens into the Parsi community. As secretary of the Conference he would have been aware of such secret object if it had existed.. He knew of no member of the Conference who held such secret object. He knew of the Rangoon Navjot, but the Conference as a body did not instigate Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad to perform the Navjot ceremony. The Conference had never considered the question of the Rangoon Navjots nor its standing committee.

At this stage the hearing of the case was adjourned.

## STA BED IN THE ABDOMEN.

Yesterday the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, disposed of the case in which Inspector Barnes charged Basudev, a Purdesi, with causing hurt with a knife to Panalal Holasilal. Mr. D. F. Dastur appeared for the complainant, while Mr. H. Parekh defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, who was a hawker of sweet meats, suspected the accused, his servant, of being intimate with his brother's widow. He told him to quit the house, and words passed between them, the complainant slapping the widow. The accused picked up a penknife and stabbed the complainant in the abdomen. He was subsequently arrested.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

## NOSE BITTEN OFF.

At Mazagon, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazee charged Sheikh Ismail Sheikh Suleman, P. C. No. 2379 of the Armed Police, with causing grievous hurt to his mistress Marium. It was alleged against the accused that he objected to Marium's intimacy with another man, but as she would not listen quarrels ensued between the two. On the 15th October he and Marium had a fresh quarrel, when he threw her down, sat on her and bit off her nose. He ran away, but was subsequently arrested. The injury to Marium is likely to permanently disfigure her. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

## GANG OF ALLEGED SWINDLERS.

Police Superintendent Cauty and his men have arrested four persons on charges of swindling a number of mill-hands. The "modus operandi" of the gang was, it is alleged, to tell ignorant people like the mill-hands that they (the gang) had either lotteries or had cheques on the Banks, and then to induce those people to part with their hard-earned money, which they were told, was required to be paid by way of fees to enable them to draw the lottery and bank money. The consderation which the victims were offered was a share in the lottery and bank money. It is further alleged that the gang in this fashion victimised several persons, including Balu Genaji, who and whose relations pledged their ornaments and gave the gang Rs. 745. Another mill-hand named Gopal Rama was duped to the amount of Rs. 497, while yet another mill-hand, Dugdoo Narayen, was victimised to the extent of Rs. 1,206. Four of the gang have been arrested and further enquiries are proceeding.

## SUFFOCATED BY COAL DUST.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue on Friday, on view of the body of an Italian stoker named Capri. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was trimming coal on board a steamer of the same name on Thursday, when the coal, on which he was standing, gave way owing to a hollow having in some way formed in the coal underneath. He went down and about a ton of coal fell on top of him. About half an hour passed before he could be extricated and he was found dead. It was stated that the collapse of coal like this occurred occasionally. The coal was all dust and falling on the deceased, it suffocated him. Medical evidence showed that death was due to suffocation, and a verdict of accidental death, caused by suffocation, was recorded.

## THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH.

A remarkable labor and money saving office device is being shown in Warden & Co's sales rooms, 27 Hamum Street, Fort, and excites curiosity and interest because of its mechanical ingenuity and completeness. This handy and compact machine, which has just arrived from the United States, is called The American Multigraph. It is a combined multiple typewriter, typesetter and rapid rotary printing-press all in one which can easily be operated by any young man or woman of ordinary intelligence. It occupies but a few square feet of floor space and at a small initial cost and little running expense it places at the dispisal of the busy, business man, an entire printing office for producing real printing and real typewriting in one copy or by the million, under instant command, in the privacy of his own establishment, operated by his own employees, at a speed and low cost that is simply astonishing. Simplicity itself in typesetting, automatically self-feeding, saving money on printing, saving money on duplicate typewriting, it commends itself to every business house that is a believer in modern methods and office economy. On the American Multigraph things can be printed in the usual printer's way, or a ribbon can be utilized for a facsimile of typewriting.

Major G. S. Palmer, 98th Infantry appointed temporary Deputy Judge Advocate General, Northern Army, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Beatson-Bell who has proceeded on active service.

# MAHALUXMI PROSPECTS.

## HE NEW ARABS.

### PICKPOCKET QUESTION.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

It is quite impossible to make anything like a fairly accurate forecast as to the effect our existing hostile relations with Turkey will have on Western India racing. The Bombay Season which commences on December 19th and runs on to March 20th will not be affected much, as the amount of racing cattle in training forms a sufficiently large and versatile stock company of performers to ensure a very capable rendering of the attractive programme which has been arranged. The shortage in newly imported Arabs this year will be considerable. By this time about 1,500 horses should have been stabled in Bombay; whereas only 185 have arrived, and these have been, so to speak, smuggled through Mohemara and Koweit by marching the animals across to these ports. Shipments from Baghdad are entirely suspended, and though a few odd lots may still find their way to Bombay via the two places mentioned, the number will be inappreciable.

One rather disconcerting factor is, that the few that have arrived, on the whole, are of very inferior class. Out of the 185 landed, as many as 38 have been measured by the W. I. T. C. and five aged; the quality of those aspirants to racing honours being of a low order, if one is permitted to form an impression on appearances only.

### A MAGNANIMOUS PROPOSAL.

The Western India Turf Club, through the Secretary, has assured the Arab racing fraternity, that races will be framed restricted to newcomers as soon as there are a sufficient number of the season's griffins advanced enough in their preparation to justify the procedure, and the Secretary with his accustomed liberality has left it in the hands of the owners of horses to say "when." This appears to be a most magnanimous proposal, for, if the season's commitments are carried through in their entirety inclusive of such events as the Second Dealers' Plate and Melton Plate, it may transpire that the aggregate value of the animals taking part in these races for newcomers, will not approach the value of the stakes presented for competition,—rather an unusual feature in a racing programme. If there is the least likelihood of an impending farce of this kind, the executive would be well-advised in taking the bull by the horns and abandoning the idea of having races restricted to newcomers substituting maiden events instead, in which the griffins can participate with the usual landing allowance, if they feel equal to it. The prospect of witnessing a few baggage ponies, three parts fit, trying to raise a gallop, is not an alluring one, from a racing point of view.

### THE PICKPOCKET QUESTION.

The suggestion which appeared in these columns a short time ago with regard to increased sitting accommodation in the second enclosure had already been anticipated by the Secretary, where a second stand has been erected. The qustion of increasing the ticket windows of the Tote is not practicable as the automatic arrangements of the machine will not permit of it. There is always the danger of pickpockets wherever a crowd exists. Public functions of all kinds are not exempt from the attentions of the light-fingered brigade, including weddings and private parties. And it would be indeed strange if the congested portions of our race enclosures were immune from their depredations. The fact that people may be seen at Mahaluxmi openly squatting down on the lawns auditing the state of their financial exchequer, with piles of loose notes in their laps and under their boots, does not appear to indicate that pocket-picking has as yet reached the stage of being a public evil. In this respect the Mahaluxmi race enclosures compare very favourably with those in other parts of the world. Under such circumstances, if a man cannot exercise the average degree of precaution in holding his money tight, he does not deserve to have any.

## MOSLEM LOYALTY.

According to a Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay resolutions expressing loyalty to the British Government and condemning the attitude of Turkey have been received from the Muhammadans of Ankleshwar town and taluka, Amod, Jambusar, Ranebennur, Bhiwandi and Nizampur, Kaunsa and Daula, Bijapur, Sholapur, Erandol, the Aundh State, Dharwar, Poona, the Virpur Mahal (Balasinor State), Sunth-Rampur, Dharampur, Hubli, Nadiad, Satara, Belgaum, the Badin taluka, Hyderabad District (Sind), and Bhadgaon, and from Peerzadah Motamiyan Kayamuddinmiyan of Mangrol and his 30,000 followers.

## STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000.000 offered for sale on Thursday, at 15 29/32 and 15 27/32 the rupee, respectivery.

| | | Calcutta. £ | Bombay. £ | Madras. £ | Total £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of tenders received. | Bills | 125,000 | 245,000 | .. | 370,000 |
| | Telegraphic Transfers. | .. | 20,000 | .. | 20,000 |
| | | | | | 390,000 |
| Total Amount accepted. | Bills | ..125,000 | 245,000 | .. | 370,000 |
| | Telegraphic Transfers.. | .. | 20,000 | .. | 20,000 |
| | | | | | 390,000 |


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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Saturday, November 21, 1914.*

## RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

One of the most interesting statements of the Russian standpoint in the war is that which has been recently contributed to the "Manchester Guardian" by Professor Milyoukov, the well-known leader of the Constitutional Democrats, the name given to what roughly corresponds in Russia to the Liberal party in England. Professor Milyoukov has been the chief representative of Russian Liberalism in the Duma since its foundation, and the views of the "Ketch," the journal with which he is associated, are quoted all over the world as representative of Russian Liberal thought. Professor Milyoukov was asked by the "Manchester Guardian" to explain the feelings and attitude of the Russian nation towards the war, and the aims which Russia has in view, as well as the terms of peace, which she would be likely to desire to secure. Professor Milyoukov's confidence in the justice of Russia's cause and his estimate of the moderate character of the demands which she is likely to put forward when the terms of settlement come to be arranged show no trace of aggression, and form,—coming as they do from a man of strong Liberal instincts,—an effective answer to those people who seem to fear that, when we have disposed of the menace of German aggression and Prussian militarism, we shall find in its place a new menace of a similar character from the nation that has helped us to dispose of the first danger.

Professor Milyoukov states first that his perusal of English newspapers shows that Russian views on the question of the war, and what should be done after the war, do not much differ from those held by English public opinion. He emphasises that a "national Russian standpoint" on the war really exists. There are exceptions to the general view in Russia, of course, just as there are in England, but in Russia the exceptions are even more scarce than they are in England, and in England they are the merest handful of people. It is rare, says the Russian Liberal leader, that Russian opinion is "as nearly unanimous as it is now concerning the origin of the war, its ideal aim and the outcome desired." Before the war began opinion was not so unanimous. Professor Milyoukov, himself, was among those who did not consider it worth while that Europe should fight for the realisation of the greater Servian schemes, and he was among those who urged that Russia should continue to negotiate with Austria, in spite of the latter's military operations. But, as Professor Milyoukov concisely puts it, "the cause of pacificism was lost in advance"; and it was made clear that Servia's alleged responsibility for the Serajevo murders was only a pretext to conceal the design to wage a decisive war for a "place in the sun." Russian politicians were well aware that the "preventive war" preached by von Bernhardi and his ilk was coming. Professor Milyoukov, himself, but a few weeks before the catastrophe fell, had himself foretold the inevitable result of the competition in armaments, and it was not difficult to prophecy whence the great betrayal of Europe would come. But, like many others in England, France, and Russia, even, at the eleventh hour, he hesitated to believe that the Kaiser would take the plunge:—

Would the "Emperor of Peace," I wondered, extolled as such by both American and German pacifists, by Andrew Carnegie and by Mr. Fried, betray the solid reputation of his twenty-six years' peaceful reign and trample upon Europe's well-being at the moment when war and peace depended on his word? He did; and I had then to recollect numerous passages of the Kaiser's speeches which reveal the man from another side, and the significance of which has now been made universally known by the names of Louvain, Chantilly, and Rheims.

When it became clear that the Prussian junta was determined to seize the moment it thought so favourable, to force the long-meditated war on Russia and France, Russian Liberal opinion at once crystallised into a passionate determination to support the Tsar to the end in pressing to a definite and decisive defeat of German aggression the struggle so wantonly begun. Professor Milyoukov, himself, voiced the general opinion of his countrymen in the Duma "Our cause is a just one" he said.

"We are waging a struggle for liberation; we are going to liberate our fatherland from a foreign attack, Europe and the Slavs from the German hegemony, the whole of the world from the intolerable growth of steadily increasing armaments, which ruin the peaceful worker and provoke armed conflicts again and again. Facing this sort of struggle, we are all one. We do not make conditions, nor do we formulate demands. We simply set ourselves firmly to overcome the wrongdoer."

That expresses in a single phrase the spirit and aim, in which the Allies are conducting this war. They are not waging a war of conquest or aggression, but have simply set themselves to overcome the wrongdoer, and to leave him in a position which will make his wrongdoing impossible in the future.

Professor Milyoukov thinks that the chief lines of a settlement after the war are clear to all, though "one is so indignant over the German maps of the future Europe that one should rather avoid drawing a new map oneself." Everyone is agreed that the Prussian hegemony must be broken and that Germany must be deprived of the means to endanger European peace again. Bi Russian public opinion would not favour "a clean sweep of the Germans." On the contrary, says Professor Milyoukov, "one would not like in any way to attack the unity of the German nation." He even goes further than this. While he would deprive Prussia of those provinces in which the Polish population is in a majority, in order to secure the unity of autonomous Poland, he would reward Germany for these losses by giving her the German provinces of Austria and thus realising the dreams of a Schorerer or a Wolf, of a greater Germany. These provinces would constitute an effective balance to Prussia in the German confederation and by overthrowing the Prussian majority in the Bundeshrath put an end to the Prussian hegemony. This is a generous view which does credit to the liberalism of Professor Milyoukov, but we are not sure how far, it would rid us of the possibility of the resurrection of German schemes for the domination of Europe, nor is it to be assumed, that the need for an insurance against future aggression, entitles us to arrange thus a new Empire for Germany. It should be sufficient, so far as the re-arrangement of territory is concerned, to give France her lost provinces, to compensate Belgium by the extension of her boundaries on obviously natural lines, to re-unite Poland, to set free as far as possible minor nationalities now tied to Austria, and to unite, again as far as possible to their kinsmen various other races,—Ruthenians, Italians, Roumanians, etc. Professor Milyoukov believes that to overthow Prussian dominance in the German Empire, in the way he has indicated, would be "a beautiful counterpart to the liberation of France,"—from an ambitious Imperialism,—"after the war of 1870." That may be, but it must be a willing union of the provinces concerned, and not an arbitrary arrangement by the Allies. That would not mean a lasting settlement.

## HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The Resolution issued by the Government of Bombay on the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year 1913 dwells with satisfaction on the comparatively healthy character of the year past. This was largely due to the more favourable climatic conditions which prevailed during the critical period of the year, the monsoon season being characterised in its early stages by abundant and even heavy rainfall, while during its concluding months the rainfall was in marked defect, circumstances which tended directly to restrict the operation of causes of sickness and mortality during the unhealthier season of the year. Another cause of the reduced death-rate was the comparatively moderate prevalence of epidemic diseases. The total number of births registered during the year was in excess of the decennial mean by over a quarter of a lakh, while the total mortality registered was one lakh short of the decennial mean. The death-rate fell from 34.88 per mille in 1912 to only 26.63. This welcome decline was observable in every district of the Presidency except that of the Upper Sind Frontier. Although the figures are still very high, there has, in the year under review, been a considerable improvement in regard to infant mortality, the recorded ratio of deaths to 1,000 births having fallen from 451 to 384. This improvement is, of course, principally attributed to healthier conditions of the year, but, as the Government Resolution observes, credit in some degree may be given to the increased efforts of the special agencies which are engaged in combating the causes of this terrible wastage of human life. A hope is expressed by the Government that a steady pursuit of this policy will gradually pave the way to the introduction of legislation on the lines of the Midwives Act which is in force in England.

Coming to some of the epidemic diseases, we find that the mortality from small-pox was particularly high in both the Khandesh districts, while a number of large towns in other parts of the Presidency also suffered severely. The total number of deaths from this disease was 9,833. As to cholera, which in the previous year had accounted for the appalling total of 64,000 deaths, the number in 1913 was only 5,134. Even this figure would not have been reached but for a sudden outbreak of this fell disease in connection with a fair in one of the places of pilgrimage in the Deccan. The influence of pilgrim gatherings as a cause of the dissemination of cholera over a large extent of country, says the Resolution, cannot be overlooked, and the Governor in Council trusts that the special committee, which will soon, it is expected, undertake the investigation of the sanitary conditions of the principal centres of pilgrimage in the Presidency, will be able to deal effectively with this important question. Turning to "fevers," we find that the total number of deaths was 246,310 which was a slight improvement on the returns of 1912. Malaria was particularly virulent in Sind, where the rainfall during the year was exceptionally heavy. Plague remained almost stationary during the year, the number of deaths being 25,000 as against 28,000 in the preceding year. There was an increase in the number of inoculations performed, the number rising from 73,000 to 175,000. Of these the Dharwar district alone accounted for 65,000 operations. Among inoculated persons the plague mortality was 113, death supervening within the period of incubation of the disease in 64 cases. The total municipal expenditure on objects connected with the maintenance of the public health during the year under report was 63 lakhs, an increase of more than seven lakhs over the previous year's figures. Grants from Provincial and Imperial funds aggregating over 27 lakhs were distributed during the year to municipalities in aid of works of sanitary improvement, while the reconstituted Sanitary Board, in the exercise of its recently acquired power, made similar grants to the amount of one lakh.

Appreciation is expressed in the Government Resolution regarding the beneficent work of the Village Sanitary Committees which have come into being in some of the Districts. The majority of the Collectors bear testimony that they are rendering good service in keeping their villages clean. The Government desire that the establishment of these village committees should be encouraged wherever there is a reasonable prospect of funds being obtainable sufficient to enable them to discharge their elementary functions in the matter of sanitation. In this connection the sanitary surveys of villages, which are being undertaken on a uniform plan by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and of which 47 were completed during the year, should prove of assistance to such bodies in determining what their line of action should in each case be.

## Notes of the Day

**The Zeppelin Scare.**

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities London suffered from what may be known as the Zeppelin scare. But so far the intrepidity of the German airmen seems to have been confined to the continent and the exploits of British aeronauts at Dusseldorf has had a salutary effect inasmuch as it has convinced the enemy that we cannot be attacked in ether with impunity. As a matter of fact as we have often pointed out, a great deal too much capital was made out of the Zeppelin peril from the very first, for, while the actual mischief that this craft can do is extremely restricted the chances of its early destruction are many. The anti-aircraft gun can be brought to bear on the Zeppelin with deadly effect owing to its great size, while the story of flying above the clouds with a bomb throwing car suspended below it is so far a theory and a rather overstretched one at that. The searchlight will always betray it by night, besides its noise, which can be distinctly heard while it is yet many miles away, and the chances of its keeping on the right course by night are indeed few.

**Its Powers of Destruction.**

The Zeppelins are said to carry bombs that are destructive to life within a area of about fifty square yards. The Zeppelin that attacked Antwerp was said to have possessed twelve such bombs. Thus if fifty Zeppelins (such a number is purely imaginary) came over to Great Britain, then they would be capable of doing damage in an area of six acres only, which is not exorbitant. If fifty Zeppelins directed their attentions towards a square mile of London they would endanger the lives of only one per cent. of the people who happened to be there. Mathematically worked it would be easy to prove that the chances of escape would be something like 70,000 to one whilst in the busiest area of London the chances would fall to 15,000 to one. Moreover, this is imagining an invasion of 50 Zeppelins though five is a more likely figure. There is however another danger in dense cities and that is fire, but, even allowing for that, the Zeppelin scare was absolutely groundless from the first and to-day the Londoner feels rather disappointed that after all there was no bolt from the blue.

**"We are English."**

The Contessa Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco has sent to the "Times" the following translation made from the "Secolo," of October 19, of a conversation between Signor Luigi Campalonghi, a correspondent of that well-known Italian newspaper, and one of the King's Indian soldiers now in France.

The correspondent was curious to know what was the spirit of the Indian troops. "Are you glad," he asked, "to have come here to fight for a country which is not yours—France—at the bidding of another country—England—which dominates you?" The Indian looked at him with eyes full of wonder and indignation, and replied: "India is not oppressed by any one; she is a part, and not a small part, of a great Empire. Therefore the Indians are not slaves of this Empire, but subjects as are the English, the Scottish, and the Irish. The English Empire is menaced by a nation called Germany, and to defend itself it has appealed to all its subjects. If the Empire were menaced in India, the English soldiers would have gone there, but as it is menaced in Europe, we have come here." He added in accents of profound pride, "We are English?"

**Death of M. Ernest Piriou.**

The death occurred on October 16, at Vendome, in the French department of Loir-et-Cher, of M. Ernest Piriou, at the early age of forty-three. M. Piriou, was the author of "L'Inde contemporaine et le mouvement national," one of the most accurate and lucid expositions of current Indian political questions which has ever been written by a Continental observer. It was the fruit of a visit to India in 1900, when he was present at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress, and was published five years later as one of the volumes of M. Felix Alcan's Library of Contemporary History. M. Piriou contributed upon more than one occasion to the columns of "India", and was constantly writing in the French Press upon Indian questions. His outlook was always sound, and his judgment invariably clear. As a professor at the Lycée de Vendome he achieved a high position in the French educational world, and was an officier d'Academie while he also took his full share of public work as a municipal councillor.

**Air-Cities for the Tropics.**

The scientific romances of H. G. Wells have won a great popularity during the past fifteen years which they still maintain. His visions of the strange mechanical cities of the future have in part amazed and in part appalled the reader who is living in the hum-drum opening decades of the twentieth century. Yet in spite of the popularity of his works, H. G. Wells has had few imitators or disciples and now that he has left the field of mechanical invention he has had no successor in that direction. In "Indian Ink" to be produced within the course of a few days, a contributor complains that H. G. Wells, in his futurist novels dealt only with Western cities such as London or New York. Yet if the West is to change, the East must change also, though it may be on different lines. The writer, therefore, sits down to tell us what the Tropical city of the future is likely to be. He takes Calcutta during the next fifty years of its existence and recounts with a great show of mock-seriousness how that town will expand and grow. He leaves it in 1964 suspended some hundreds of feet up in the air in order to escape from the heat of the ground level. How and why it got there is explained with misguided plausibility in the pages of "Indian Ink." As we have already stated, "Indian Ink" will be issued under the auspices of the Entertainment Committee of the Bengal Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund. The whole of the profits will be devoted to the Fund.

## LORD ROBERTS.

### MEMORIAL SERVICE IN BOMBAY.

### ELOQUENT TRIBUTE BY THE BISHOP.

The service of commemoration in memory of the late Earl Roberts held last evening in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, was a most solemn and impressive function. It was attended by Sir Richard Peirse, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Gorringe, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, and all the military and naval officers now in Bombay. His Excellency the Governor was to have attended, but was unable to do so by slight indisposition. He was represented by Major Greig, Military Secretary. The Judges of the High Court and all the civil officers now in the city were present as were all the Foreign Consuls.

All the officers, both naval and military, were in full uniform, the majority wearing white, but a few in khaki were a reminder of the troublous times through which we are passing. All wore on the left arm a deep black band of crepe—mute testimony to the loss the Empire has sustained by the death of one of its greatest soldier sons.

The service commenced with an address by the Bishop of Bombay, the Right Rev. Dr. Palmer, who, in simple touching words touched on the great soldier's life and character. His Lordship said:—

India mourns to-day one who may truly be said to have been among the greatest of the foreigners who were born in her land, one who at the age of twenty returned to the country of his birth, and served there for forty-one years in war and in peace, with ever-increasing zeal and knowledge, and with ever more appreciated love and sympathy.

England mourns to-day yet another of the great, line of soldier-heroes who we thank God for raising up from generation to generation to defend her; one, who like so many another of our great captains, belonged to that small community whose blood, drawn from England or Scotland, has been attempered by the magic of Ireland, that community which from the combination of such origins and such environment has derived the staunchest patriotism for Britain. England mourns one who was a gentleman, a soldier and a Christian; who bore a noble part in two dark hours of his country's fortunes, in the Indian Mutiny and in Africa. At the latter time his part was ennobled by the fortitude which enabled him, at an age when men have a right to expect release from labour, at any rate from the labour of war, and at a moment when the severest stroke that can fall upon a father had fallen on him, to obey the command of his Queen and gird on his sword again to retrieve his country's fortunes.

Both India and England witnessed with admiration the occasion of his death, when after warning his countrymen for nine long years of their imminent peril and their pressing duty, in the hour of danger itself he gave the best of his strength to his country's cause, and actually died within the sound of her guns. He had gone, as we all know, to encourage on the field the Indian troops whom he had taught to fight for our Empire. And now to-day all England thinks of him as his mortal remains are taken to be beside those of Nelson and Wellington. Turning to the great words which Tennyson sang of the funeral of the latter, we cannot but be struck with the appropriateness of many of them to the hero whom we mourn to-day. We thank God that He still raises up for our country men of the same type of godness, and we recognise that Lord Roberts' virtues and achievements differed only in respect of opportunity and scale from those of the Duke of Wellington.

His Lordship concluded by reading several passages from Tennyson's Ode to Wellington, as the most fitting commemoration of the hero whom we mourn to-day.

The Service, which was the usual form used on such occasions included the hymns "Now the Labourer's Task is o'er," and "For all the Saints who from their labours rest." It was conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon Barham and the Garrison Chaplain, the Rev. C. D. T. Mason.

At the close the solemn "Dead March in Saul" was played by Dr. Faulkner, the organist.

## Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor was slightly indisposed yesterday. It is nothing very serious, we are informed, but it was deemed advisable that Lord Willingdon should not go out last evening, and for that reason he did not attend the Memorial Service to the late Lord Roberts at the Cathedral.

Major S. H. Hingley, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, handed over the duties of Censor to Lieut.-Colonel H. N. Taylor, D.S.O., Reserve Officers, on the 15th instant.

2nd Lieut. T. N. Begbie, Indian Army Reserve, assumed the duties of Assistant Censor on the 13th instant.

H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Limdi has arrived in Bombay and is putting up in a bungalow on the Pedder Road.

# THE WAR

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

## BATTLE IN BLACK SEA.

## DESPERATE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

## LORD ROBERTS' FUNERAL.

## BRITISH OPERATIONS AGAINST TURKEY.

It is officially announced from Petrograd that the Russians engaged the Goeben and the Breslau in the Black Sea. The Goeben was badly hit and several explosions occurred on board. The Russians had 32 killed. The Goeban and Breslau disappeared in the mist.

There has been increased artillery activity in Flanders, particularly from the North Sea to the Lys. The enemy had carried the Allies' furthermost trenches and reached the central cross-roads, when the Algerians drove the enemy back, recovering all lost ground and inflicting heavy losses.

The battles in Western Poland between the Vistula and the Warta rivers and the line Czenstochowa-Cracow have assumed an extremely desperate character.

The Russians are attacking strong positions in East Prussia and have captured a portion of them. They have also seized the passage between the lakes Buvelno and Yeklo, capturing 19 guns and 6 mitrailleuses and several hundred prisoners.

After the capture of the Turkish Fort at Fao the British force proceeded up the Shat-el-Arab. The British advance continues, several guns and prisoners being captured.

The funeral of the late Earl Roberts was a most impressive ceremonial, stated by Reuter, to rank among the greatest spectacles in national history. A winter mist penetrated the Cathedral and enhanced the solemnity of the scene. King George attended, and sat by himself in front of the cataloque; representatives of all the other members of the Royal Family and of every section of the community and Dominions were present.

### AN INCOME TAX CASE.

ON PROFIT ON CHANGING OF PROPERTY.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

KARACHI, Nov. 20.

A suit was brought by Messrs. Mathuradas Hiranand and Co. on behalf of Mr. Cordero, a retired officer of the Telegraph Department for refund of income tax levied on him. The Government did not defend the suit and the amount recovered from Mr. Cordero was refunded through the Court. Mr. Cordero purchased a house at Karachi in 1885 and sold it in 1911 making a profit of Rs. 3,000. The Income Tax authorities considered this profit as an income accrued to Mr. Cordero in 1911, but the contention of the lawyers was that it was merely a changing of property. The Government agreeing to this contention refunded the money.

# NAVAL BATTLE IN BLACK SEA.

## THE GOEBEN BADLY HIT.

### GOEBEN BADLY HIT.

#### RUSSIAN FLEET ENGAGED.

#### GERMAN CRUISERS DISAPPEAR IN MIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 19, 8.30 p.m.

It is officially announced here the Russian division in the Black Sea engaged the Goeben and Breslau yesterday.

The Goeben was badly hit and several explosions occurred on board.

The Russians had 32 killed.

The Goeben and Breslau disappeared in the mist.

#### THE FIGHT DESCRIBED.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20.

The Naval Staff reports that the Russian naval division proceeding towards Sebastopol sighted the Goeben and Breslau twenty-five miles off the Chersonese light-house.

The Russians manoeuvred into battle order and brought the enemy to starboard. They opened fire at forty cable-lengths and the first discharge from the twelve-inch guns of the flagship Boyatoievskafi hit the Goeben and caused an explosion and the outbreak of fire.

The Russians continued to make excellent practice and the Goeben's hull showed the effect of several explosions.

The Goeben opend fire after some delay the Germans were evidently being taken by surprise. The Goeben fired broadsides from heavy guns, aiming solely at the Russian flagship.

After an action lasting fourteen minutes the Goeben described a semi-circle and disappeared into the mist.

The Breslau throughout took advantage of her superior speed to keep out of range.

The Russians had a Lieutenant and twenty-four men wounded.

The Goeben is a battle cruiser of 22,640 tons with a speed of 25.5 knots. Her armament consists of ten 11in. guns, twelve 5.9 in. quickfirers, twelve 3.4 in. quickfirers and four submerged torpedo tubes.

The Breslau is a protected cruiser of 4,478 tons, with a speed of 26.75 knots. Her armament consists of twelve 4.1 in. quickfirers two machine-guns and two submerged torpedo-tubes.

### THE GULF OF SMYRNA INCIDENT.

#### AMERICA ASKS FOR EXPLANATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

America has asked for explanations from Constantinople of the recent firing on the cruiser Tennessee's launch, in which the commander was proceeding to Smyrna to pay a call.

### OPENING OF AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

The Stock Exchange opens on Saturday with certain restrictions regarding minimum prices.

### TRAGIC DEATH OF A COUNCILLOR.

DUE TO EXCITEMENT OF DELIVERING SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

A painful incident occurred in the meeting of the Legislative Council, this morning. After reference to the death of Earl Roberts resolutions of loyalty were moved by Messrs. Kesava Pillay and Kunhiraman Nayanar in eloquent speeches. The latter shortly after delivering his speech became seriously indisposed, and was carried out of the Council chamber unconscious and was attended to by the Surgeon-General who was at the meeting. The excitement of delivering the speech was evidently too much for him as he was noticed not to be in good health before the meeting. The hon. member died shortly afterwards and the Governor adjourned the meeting till to-morrow.

The St. Andrew's Dinner will not be held this year in Madras. A national Scotch Service will, however, be held at the Kirk on Sunday, the 29th instant.

A notification published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary prohibits the taking of raw wool by sea or land out of British India. This prohibition does not apply to coarser qualities of wool not required by manufacturers in this country.

### ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN FLANDERS.

#### ALGERIANS RECOVER LOST GROUND.

#### ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 19, 5-15 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris says:—There has been increased artillery activity in Flanders, particularly from the North Sea to the Lys.

No infantry attack has been made between the Oise and the Aisne, while operations around Tracy-leval finished favourably for our troops.

The enemy had carried our furthermost trenches and reached the central cross-roads, when our Algerians drove the enemy back, recovering all lost ground and inflicting heavy losses.

We maintained our positions in Argonne, . There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The evening communique says:—The day has been particularly quiet. There is nothing to report.

### CLOTHING OF INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Tennant replying to a question, said the Indian troops were sent from India equipped on the winter scale. They received in addition flannel shirts, woollen vests and drawers. Arrangements were being made to supply them with serge coats, consignments of which had already been sent.

### GERMAN POSITION IN FLANDERS.

#### WHAT ITS OBSTINACY MAY RESULT IN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The military correspondents of "The Times" and the "Morning Post" both discredit the suggestion that a German retreat in Belgium is imminent and opines that the enemy will hold their present positions unless forced to retire.

"The Times" correspondent rejoices at this obstinacy of the German corps in Flanders since it means fewer at the decisive point. When the Preobagensky Guards are approaching Potsdam and the Cossack Ataman are riding through the Brauden-burg Gate the German schoolboys and old men of the Landstrum will still be breaking their necks against the granite lines of the western Allies.

### PRIVATE AND SEMI-OFFICIAL HOSPITALS.

#### TO BE KEPT STRICTLY AWAY FROM THE FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Morning Post's" correspondent in Belgium anticipates that the various semi-official or private hospital organisations will henceforth be kept strictly away from the front. There are ladies flitting about the lines who do a great deal of travelling and little nursing and in the official opinion some hospital helpers regard the war in the light of a theatrical performance.

### GERMAN CASUALTIES.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

A "Civil and Military" special cable states:—

The "Times" Copenhagen correspondent says that official lists of Prussian casualties give a total of 549,247. Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemberg losses are estimated at over 400,000.

### WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

CZENSTOCHOWA.—A town of Russian Poland on the left of the Warta, near the frontier of Silesia.

CRACOW.—A town of Austria on the left bank of the Vistula river.

ANGERBURG.—In Prussia, 35 miles from the Russian frontier.

### BATTLES IN WESTERN POLAND.

#### DESPERATE FIGHTING.

#### GERMAN POSITIONS IN PRUSSIA CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20.

It is officially stated that the battles between the Vistula and the Warta rivers and on the line Czenstochowa—Cracow have assumed an extremely desperate character, constantly fluctuating between the offensive and defensive.

We are attacking strong positions in East Prussia and have captured a portion of them, four and half miles east of Angerburg.

We have also seized the passage between the lakes Buvelno and Yrklo, capturing nineteen guns and six mitrailleuses and several hundred prisoners.

Our offensive continues in Western Galicia.

### RUSSIAN TRAP FOR GERMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable states:—In the coming Russo-German struggle the German left will apparently rest on the Vistula at Plock and the right on the Warta at Uniejow. The Vistula is sufficient to protect the flank although the Germans on the north are appreciably further down the stream. The Warta is possibly a sufficient protection at Uniejow as it here runs in several roughly parallel courses. Apparently the Russian troops, whose presence was recently indicated between the Warta and the frontier, are not taken into account.

The "Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent says if the Germans north of the Vistula advance to Plock they will find themselves in a trap.

### SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR AMBALA.

#### EIGHT KILLED AND TWENTY-TWO INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Nov. 20.

A collision occurred at about 2.30 a.m. at Sambhu near Ambala on North Western Railway between 4 down Lahore-Bombay mail and 6 down Dehra Dun passenger. Eight passengers were killed and twenty-two injured among those travelling by the No. 6 down train. Nobody was hurt in the mail except one engine crew who was slightly injured. The cause of the accident is under enquiry. The traffic has been resumed.

### A NEPAL EXTRADITION CASE.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

To-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Teunon delivered judgment in the Nepal Extradition Case in which Gulli Sahu obtained a rule calling in question the legality of his arrest under the Extradition Act. The Political Agent on behalf of the Nepal Government issued a warrant and addressed it to the Magistrate of Durbhanga for arrest of Gulli Sahu and his delivery. The accused was a Nepalese subject who had fled from Nepal to British territory and the case against him was that he had committed or was supposed to have committed a murder. Their Lordships held that the District Magistrate's function was to excute a warrant and in so doing he performed in accordance with his legal duty an executive act. Their Lordships declined to interfere and discharged the rule.

### COTTON SITUATION.

A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

A small conference will meet at Delhi on Monday next to discuss the cotton situation. Amongst those attending will be Mr. Howard, Controller of Currency, Sir James Begbie, Secretary Bank of Bombay, Mr. G. S Curtis, I.C.S., Divisional Commissioner, Bombay, Mr. C. E. Lowe, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, Mr. H. R. S. Hailey, I.C.S., Director of Industries, United Provinces, Sir Michael Fenton I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab and Mr. Chadwick, Director of Agriculture, Madras.

### OPERATIONS IN BAGHDAD.

#### BRITISH ADVANCE CONTINUES

#### GUNS AND PRISONERS CAPTURED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

After the capture of the Turkish fort at Fao the British force proceeded up the Shat-el-Arab.

The disembarkation of troops commenced at Saniych on the right bank of the Shat-el-Arab on the 6th November. On the 11th November the Turks attacked British outposts but were repulsed with loss.

Our casualties amounted to:—Died of wounds: Major Ducat, 20th infantry; Wounded: one British officer, Capt. Franks, 117th Mahrattas, one Indian officer and six Indian rank and file.

On the 15th November the British force under Major-General Sir A. Barrett, resumed the advance. The Turks were found in a position at Sainan and were attacked by General Delamain.

After a sharp action in which British warships co-operated the position was captured and the Turks driven back with heavy loss. Several prisoners and two machine guns were captured. Our casualties amounted to: British officers, two wounded; British rank and file five killed, 35 wounded; Indians, three killed and sixteen wounded.

On the 17th November the British advance was continued. The Turks who now numbered about 4,500 with 12 guns were encountered holding a strongly entrenched position near Zain, opposite Suhammarch.

Though the advance was over a level open plain without cover, and was stubbornly contested by the enemy the entrenchments were stormed and the Turks were driven back with the loss of two guns and a number of prisoners, much ammunition, their camp equipage and many animals. Our casualties amounted to: Officers, three killed and about fifteen wounded; rank and file about 35 killed and 300 wounded.

### EAST AFRICA AND PERSIAN GULF.

#### QUESTION IN THE LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Curzon aked for information regarding the operations in East Africa and the Persian Gulf.

Lord Crewe emphasised the necessity for maintaining the position in East Africa where the Germans had a formidable force. It had been necessary to import Indian troops and there had been seven actions in British territory resulting in nine hundred casualties.

Lord Crewe explained the objects of the despatch of the expedition to the Gulf and expressed the utmost confidence that the step would be received with much approval by the Moslem world in India and other parts of the Empire.

### SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A RAILWAY GUARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE. Nov. 20.

Mr. R. B. Plumer, District and Sessions Judge, to-day began the trial of Guard T. Woods, of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, who is charged with outraging the modesty of Mrs. E. Sweeney, of Chonnapatna, while travelling to Bangalore on the 20th ultimo.

It is alleged that the accused removed the complainant's servant from her compartment and made improper overtures to her and did not leave the compartment till she threatened to jump out of the train. He got down at the next station on the wrong side.

The Railway Police are conducting the prosecution, the defence being in the hands of Mr. B. Lawrence, Barrister-at-Law.

### BOMB THROWN AT A PLEADER.

NO INJURY.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Yesterday evening at Madharipur, in Faridpur District, a bomb was thrown at Bemode Lal Ghosh, pleader, in the latter's house.

The bomb partly exploded but no injury resulted. Two youths were suspected. When attempt was made to capture them they fired a revolver at Nibaran Sil. Fortunately the bullet did not hit him.

### EARL ROBERTS' FUNERAL.

#### IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

#### AMONGST THE GREATEST IN HISTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The funeral of the Earl Roberts today was among the greatest spectacles in national history. Sleet rendered the conditions cheerless, but the crowds were so enormous that the route from Charing Cross to Saint Paul's was inadequate to allow all to pay their respects.

Troops lined the streets. The military procession was most impressive. The coffin was enveloped in a Union Jack on which the dead Earl's Field-Marshal's sword and baton were placed. His charger was led immediately in front of the coffin.

**DISTINGUISHED PALL-BEARERS.**

The pall-bearers were Field-Marshals Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Grenfell, Lord Methuen, and Lord Nicholson and Admiral Sir Edward Seymour. Other Generals and Admirals and troops of all arms were in the procession, including the London Scottish, the Guards, several batteries of artillery and a naval detachment. A detachment of London Scottish pipers headed the procession, followed by the band of the Scots Guards.

**KING AND ROYALTY PRESENT.**

A winter mist penetrated into the Cathedral and enhanced the solemn impressiveness of the scene. The great congregation was in deep mourning, relieved here and there by scarlet tunics, but the military were mostly in khaki. King George, in khaki, sat by himself in front of the catafalque which was lighted with candles. It was used at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. Representatives of all the other members of the Royal Family and of every section of the community and Dominions also attended.

**LAST OBSEQUIES.**

Outside the Dead March in Saul was heard in the distance and was taken up by the band within. Then to the blare of trumpets and rolling of drums the solemn procession entered by the west door and marched to the catafalque under the dome, on which the coffin was placed. Earl Kitchener heading the pall-bearers.

The hymn "Peace, perfect peace" moved the congregation deeply and then the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and other clergy conducted the grave-side service. Ashes were sprinkled on the coffin as it was lowered into the crypt after the benediction.

All stood during the playing of Chopin's Funeral March and Last Post by the trumpeters in the gallery in the dome.

Earl Roberts's bier. A representative group of Indian officers were seated in a prominent position in the Cathedral.

Four Irish Guardsmen with an officer guarded the catafalque during the lying-in-state. Queues passed throughout the afternoon, more than one wounded Indian soldier being included.

**INDIAN PRINCES PRESENT.**

The attendance at Earl Roberts' funeral included the Maharajahs of Jodhpur, Bikanir, Kishengarh, Sir Pertab Singh, Bharatpur, Akalkot, Kunwar Tikari, Malik Hyat Khan, Perthi Singh of Jodhpur, Captain Rup Singh and Bahawalpur.

### MEMORIAL SERVICES IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

A memorial service to Lord Roberts was held at Lahore Cathedral this morning, the large congregation included H. E. the Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, Lady O'Dwyer, the Judges of the Chief Court and many other officers, civil and military.

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

This morning a very dignified and impressive service was held in St. George's Cathedral, Madras, in memory of the Earl Roberts. The Cathedral was filled with mourners, among those present being H. E. the Governor and Lady Pentland attended by Military and Private Secretaries and Aides-de-Camp. Many civilian officers were among the worshippers and the military element was represented by officers of Madras Artillery Volunteers, Madras Volunteer Guards and Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles with a strong contingent of non-commissioned officers and men of the last-named corps.

# INDIAN TROOPS IN ACTION.

## GREAT BAYONET CHARGE.

## CAPTURED TRENCH REGAINED

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

**Mr. W. T. Massey, the well-known War correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" sends the following graphic account of the Indian troops' baptism of fire in the trenches round La Bassee. The message which is dated Oct. 26, states:—**

Long drawn out, as every great battle is in this war, the fight for the defence of the French line of the Straits of Dover proceeds with little daily change. Every day we can hold our positions, the better the prospects of the Allies. The prospects are, indeed, encouraging, for from all points come the same reports of cheerful, determined ranks fighting with magnificent resolution to check the attempts to get through. At no time were the British and French troops in finer spirits, and their confidence was never higher.

In the period of the battle covering last week there were many anxious times as well as moments when the Allies looked to be on a definitely-marked road to victory. That which seems obvious does not always come off, and in fighting where the progress of a mile must be counted splendid, many unforeseen checks occur. As an illustration I may mention that at the end of last week there was an hour or two of trouble not very far from La Bassee, but what looked like a terribly severe blow to British arms—not a hit that meant defeat, but a dangerous incident—was turned into the almost complete annihilation of the vast attacking force of Germans.

This is the story as it was given to me by someone who was on the ground. The Germans were pressing our front strongly. The trenches round La Bassee were heavily shelled, but so, too, were the lines running northward in and out of the district covered by miners' cottages and small, well-kept homesteads. There was nothing to indicate that the enemy intended to rush any particular part, although the massing of many brigades behind the artillery positions had been faithfully reported by our flying men.

ATTEMPT TO CUT THROUGH.

Suddenly an "avalanche of men"—I use the words of my informant—fell upon a section of the line near La Bassee. Rank after rank of the oncoming mass was wiped out by the fire of our entrenched infantry, but as one man fell another took his place. This rush was irresistible, and the trench was carried, the men in it doing their duty to the last. Troops were hurried up to reinforce, but before they could repair the broken line a horde of Germans had rushed forward confident, no doubt, that they had found the way to the coast. They had a rude awakening.

The supports of the British line were Indian troops. It was the first time they had been in action in the campaign. They had been thirsting to prove the quality. For days they had heard, at no great distance, the roar of guns, and had watched the puffs of bursting sharpnel. It had interested them; and had whetted their appetite for a soldier's work, and right well they acquited themselves. If anyone had any fears as to how the Indian troops would behave against disciplined Europeans—and the history of the native regiments should have prevented any misgivings—their doubts should now be dispelled, for the turbaned warriors displayed a bravery and dash equal to anything done in this war. Could there be higher praise?

It was forward with the bayonet. No Frenchman who loves "La Rosalie" could have met the foe with greater eagerness. The forces came together and clashed. In an instant, my friend tells me, the issue was decided. The German advance was not checked and stopped; it was beaten and broken. The enemy turned to retreat. The Indians ran through them, using the steel in their own workmanlike fashion, and pouring the foe back to receive right and left the fire of British infantry who awaited their coming.

A BLOODY FIELD.

Up to the trench which the Germans had gained it was slaughter. The Indians did not stop at the trench they re-won for the Allies, but, leaping it, pursued the enemy down a hill until their officers thought it prudent to recall them. In returning they passed over a bloody field, just as proud of the part they had played for the Empire as the British Tommies were of them.

Round about Ypres, where sterling work has been done, the story of the Indian troops' baptism of fire will be heard with peculiar pleasure. In that neighbourhood are fighting many battalions who have soldiered side by side with native regiments. They knew what to expect of them, and they longed for the opportunity which would give their comrades a chance of showing their mettle.

"ARCHIBALDS" IN THE AIR.

The soldier applies a nickname to everything. All have heard of the "Jack Johnsons," the "Black Marias," and the "Coal Boxes." The "Archibald" is a much smaller shell, but just as uncomfortable. The aviator has thus christened the small shell fired by the anti-aircraft guns of the enemy, and no aeroplane comes to earth now without the pilot being asked if he has met "Archibald" on his journey. His is irritating company. He is a small, vicious fellow, and, unlike his shrapnel predecessor, bursts upwards.

Our aviators believe the Germans use the anti-aircraft guns in batteries. They generally fire two rounds to find the range, and then throw up a very rapid fire. At 6,000ft the "Archibalds" are mischievous. They have a range of about 9,000ft., beyond which military aviators rarely soar, as observation is impossible at a greater height. Although some of our aeroplanes have been hit by spreading "Archibalds"—two had planes holed on Saturday—not one machine has been brought down by them.

A CHARGE BY THE BENGAL LANCERS.

The following account of a thrilling charge by the Bengal Lancers in a recent engagement occurs in a published letter from Corporal George Cole, of the Royal Field Artillery, who has been invalided home to Aberdeen:—

It happened one day when the enemy had been pressing us hard all along the line. We had been at it hammer and tongs for three weeks, and were feeling the strain. Towards nightfall the enemy kept pressing closer and closer, and it looked as though their deadweight alone were going to force us back. Their plan seemed to be to break our line at the point where they guessed our men to be most exhausted. Supported by artillery, a brigade of their infantry was flung at us, and we braced ourselves for what we thought was coming. Our fire was hot enough, in all conscience, but it did not seem hot enough to stop those Germans.

Just when they were half-way towards our trenches, the Bengal Lancers, who had arrived the day before and were anxious to get into it, were brought up. Splendid fellows they looked as they passed us on their fine chargers, and we broke into cheers. They smiled back grimly, with their eyes glancing ahead and their fingers nervously feeling their lance shafts. At the word of command they swept forward, only making a slight detour to get out of our line of fire, and then they swept into the Germans from the left like a whirlwind. The enemy were completely taken aback. The Turcos they knew, but these men with their flashing eyes, dark skins, and white gleaming teeth, not to mention their terribly keen-edged lances, they could not understand.

The Lancers did not give them much time to arrive at an understanding. With a shrill yell they rode right through the German infantry, thrusting right and left with their terrible lances, and bringing a man down every time. The Germans broke and ran for their lives, pursued by the Lancers for about a mile. When they came back from their charge they were cheered wildly all along our line, but they did not think much of what they had done. "It wasn't as exciting as pig-sticking," said one.

TURNING THE TIDE OF BATTLE.

In the "Daily Chronicle" of Wednesday (October 28) there are further references to the Indians in a cable of Monday afternoon from Mr. George Renwick, who describes his position as "north of the Lys." It is not quite clear whether he refers to the same exploit as the other correspondents, but his story is as follows:—

I hear a stirring story of the magnificent fighting of Belgians and Indians in the Flanders battle.

The Germans had thrown enormous masses against this particular part of the line. They encountered the Belgians entrenched and ready, and a stubborn encounter began. Hour after hour it went on. The foe, too, could make no headway against the gallant Belgians. So reinforcements were poured to the assistance of the attacking troops. Gradually it appeard as though numbers would tell.

"Hold on for twenty-four hours and you will have reinforcements. But hold on," Such were the orders to the brave little Belgian force. So it settled down to do some dogged stone-walling. Twenty-four hours passed; then thirty; at the thirty-fifth the Belgians were still battling bravely. The fortieth found them still in their original positions. When forty-five had passed the Germans were beginning to despair, but just then heavy support reached them. The force of the attack was doubled, the Belgians had to give way a little, after forty-eight hours of continuous fighting.

"The germans pressed forward to encounter, not retiring Belgians, but oncoming, swarthy figures. Before they could recover from their surprise, those dusky soldiers were amongst them. There was a short, sharp encounter, and then a rapid German retreat.

"Fright and the deadly Indian bayonets turned that retreat into nothing more dignified than a scamper to cover. Yet on came that soldiery which, till then, the German had regarded as a myth. The retiring troops were simply dug out of the trenches in which they had taken shelter and driven backwards farther still by the well-aimed bullets and the relentless steel of the East's finest fighters.

"Where the Germans had hoped to break the line, the Indians turned the tide of battle, and behind them followed the Belgians. Ten thousand dead, it is declared, was that the Germans left behind them in that retreat."

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. A. Pool is posted as Principal of the Veterinary College, Madras.

Mr. H. H. Haines assumes charge of Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Burma. Mr. A. W. Hunt, reverting.

Mr. Underhill, Forest Engineer, is selected for employment in the Andamans.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following officers resigned the Civil Service:—Sir D. C. Baillie, Mr. G. A. Yesday, Mr. H. L. Eals, Mr. W. H. Moreland, Mr. E. H. Blakesley, Mr. H. G. A. Leveson, and Mr. R. Nathan.

Captain J. D. Sandas, I.M.S., revert to military duty.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd. Horwood, Chaplain, Bengal Establishment reverts to Military duty.

Revd. Parry, Senior Chaplain, Lahore, retires from service.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service revert to military duty:—Majors H. F. Harvey and E. P. Mackie and Captain F. W. Cragg.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. R. Crump, C.S., is posted as Personal Assistant to the Agent, Central India.

A Ries is appointed acting Vice-Consul for Russia at Aden vice M. Ries.

Mr. F. Humphreys is posted Assistant Commissioner, Thal Subdivision.

Lt.-Col. McConaghey is posted as Political and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan.

Lt.-Col. Mcconaghey is posted a Political Agent, Quetta.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The construction has been sanctioned of a railway of 2ft. 6in. gauge from Ahmadpur to Katna, a distance of 32.19 miles by Messrs. Mcleod and Company.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Dunscombe, 81st Pioneers, retires from the Service.

Volunteer Officer's decoration has been conferred on Captain Cook, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

107 appointments to the Indian Army reserve of Officers are gazetted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Guppy is granted three months' extension of leave.

The services of Captain Stace, R. E., Dy. Mint Master, Bombay have been replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

In the Calcutta High Court on Friday before the Chief Justice the Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Behar and Orissa, mentioned appeals in the Arrah Temple Murder Case and Rajabazar Bomb Case. He said the paper book in the Arrah case was ready but that in the other would be ready next week. Exhibits which were inspected and were expected from Delhi had arrived. His Lordship fixed 2nd December for the hearing of the Arrah Case and asked counsel to mention the Rajabazar Case after the paper book was ready.

## A MENDICANT'S GIFT TO THE WAR FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would be obliged if you could insert the following into your valuable paper

With reference to my appeal in the Vernacular (Gujarati) to the public to contribute their mite towards the war fund published in the newspapers and freely circulated, one Pandit Ramprapanacharya of Surat now residing at Bhaduna writes to me as under.

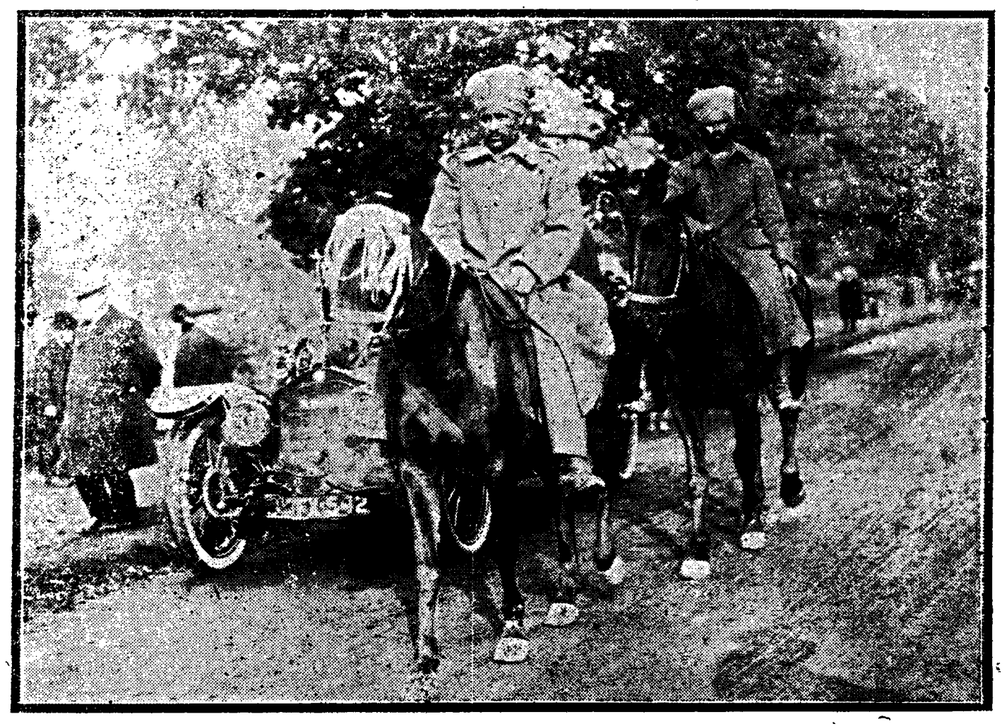
"I beg to inform you that we have read your touching appeal in the "Gujrati" with interest and pleasure. I am a poor mendicant and have by begging here and there erected a house in Surat at a cost of Rs. 1,500. I have written to the Collector of Surat and write to you, that I voluntarily give over my said "Anand Muth," building towards the War Fund. It may be auctioned and the proceeds used for bandages for the veteran wounded soldiers. I have at present nothing more valuable than my said building, besides my own body the services of which I have volunteered to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. I would be too happy if my offer be accepted. Reading your appeal, whose heart in India would not be touched to the core and move1 for loyalty? I would be highly obliged if you could do this piece of work for me."

The Acharya has already handed over the key of the building to the Collector, who has accepted the voluntary liberal offer and is taking steps for auctioning the building.

No small praise to Pandit Ramprapana. charya, a poor mendicant but sincere and devoted patriot for his liberal offer (for a man of his means). I may here conclude with a wish in the words of the famous Tulsidas. "O Mother, give birth either to a devotee, a benefactor, a warrior, or remain childless and do not waste your youth."—Yours etc.,

NARAYAN LALLOOBHAI DESAI.
Retired Deputy Collector, Surat.
Surat, Nov. 18.

# INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.



*Topical War Service.*

**Stately Sikhs returning to Camp.**

## RUDYARD KIPLING'S PROPHECY.

The Chicago correspondent of the "New York Herald" telegraphs thta an admmirer of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who sent the famous auther cuttings from an American newspaper on the war, has he says, received an acknowledgment containing the following significant words: "We are fighting hard here and mean to continue, but of course, the fact that interests you is that you are the next in the firing line."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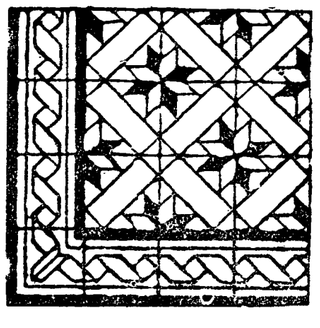

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**TILE CATALOGUE.**


## ASTROLOGY AND THE WAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A lot of rumours concerning the War said to be based on so-called Astrological calculations are current. In order to ascertain whether any of them are justified by Astrological calculations or not, I have obtained the opinion of Raj-Joshi Hariswar Mahadeo Pandit, J. P., one of the best-known Astrologers of Bombay, a copy of which I send herewith.

I have to request you to kindly give it a place in your valuable columns for the information of those who are interested in Astrology.—Yours, etc.,

MRS. M. CHUNILAL SETALVAD.

Bombay, November 20.

PREDICTION OR PROPHECY REGARDING THE PRESENT WAR.

(BY HARESHWAR MAHADEO PANDIT).

During this year Saturn came to the house of Mercury on the 21st of June and Jupiter has come to the place of Saturn on the 10th of July. This coming of Saturn to the house of Mercury and that of Jupiter to the house of Saturn is a conjunction occurring after a long period of about 150 years, because, Jupiter's moving period is less than that of Saturn. Saturn changes Rashi in 2½ years while Jupiter changes the same in 13 months. This union portends disturbance, wars and bloodshed. Such was the position of these Stars in the ancient time of the War of Maha Bharat and in Satya-Yuga. Whenever great Wars took place, these Stars used to have a similar position.

From the above dates begins the time of anxiety for Empires and Kingdoms. Mutual hostilities will arise and they will end in Wars. The Stars, Sun, Moon, Mercury, Jupiter and Rahu come to one place, viz. that of Saturn on the 14th of February 1915. This is called Panch-Grahi. Disasters and Wars arise about six months previous to this Panch-Grahi when accompanied by the above two conjunctions.

The setting down of Jupiter comes on the 12th of February, in the Western direction of India. The rise of Jupiter again will take place on the 15th of March 1915. So, according to my opinion this War will continue till the rising day of Jupiter viz. 15th March 1915. Under the circumstances and the position of the Stars as above mentioned, the Emperor whose stars are favourable will win.

The Jupiter of our King-Emperor George is in the 10th House and, being in full power, he will protect His Majesty's person, subjects and Empire and will be helpful in every way. In His Majesty's Horoscope, Saturn, Sun and Venus occupy very high places in the Rashi and the abovementioned War-causing Stars are in favour. So, though there will be some difficulties and troubles at the beginning, yet complete success will come out at the end. From the 26th day of December, 1914, the enemy will move back and our Emperor's anxiety will abate; and from and after the 12th of February 1915, the enemy will be annihilated and our Emperor will achieve full success.

Mars and Saturn of the German Emperor's birth are weak. For, the former occupies the 8th House which is the House of Life and the latter i.e. Saturn is in the 12th House which belongs to the Moon. These stars go against him and create in him such a will as will be destructive to himself and his subjects. He enters his 57th year on the 27th of January 1915. This year is full of risks to him. Some of his own men will turn against him and he will have to repent of his doings. Germany's defeat will commence from the 15th of December 1914. Such are the consequences of Mars, Sun, Saturn, Moon and Mercury. All these Stars are unfavourable to him and import loss from all sides. Besides Mars and Saturn indicate danger to his life by some sudden accident. In short the Stars of the 57th year are quite against him. They prevent him from doings and thinking the right. This bad influence begins in an extensive form from the 15th December and becomes worse and worse thereafter.

The rumour spread in the Town by somebody to the effect that 23rd of November 1914. (Maghsur Sud 6th) is bad for our people is false. Because there is no unfavourable conjunction or influence of His Majesty's Stars on that day and the day will be quite all right for our Emperor and His Subjects.

## THE MEMORY OF LORD ROBERTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow the undermentioned lines a corner in your leading paper and oblige.

It is with poignant regret that I perused the sad news of the deplorable demise of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts of Kandahar.

In order to perpetuate the memory of this brave soldier, well-to-do gentlemen of this district must contribute largely to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, which has been started with a view to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, and to help the survivors of those killed in action,—in whose cause his Lordship was so well interested, even at the time of death,—and the District Collector be requested to use sufficient portion thereof towards the establishment of a technical institute on a grand scale in the name of his Lordship, at Surat, an ancient city of great historic importance.

SHAIK MAHOMED AMEER SUBEDAR.

Rander, Dist. Surat.

Nov. 19th.


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## CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General F. C. Shaw.
Lieut.-Colonel C. Stewart, Black Watch.
Major Knatchbull, Leicesters.
Major Luard, Shropshires.
Captain Browne, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain the Honourable Craven, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain Tullis, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain K. Comyn, Medicals.
Captain De Trafford, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain Powell, Grenadiers.
Captain Routley, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain Umfreville, West Ridings.
Lieutenant Alexander, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. F. Anderson, Black Watch.
Lieut. Cooper, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. Deakin, Worcesters.
Lieut. Finch, Sussex.
Lieut. Garrod, Leicesters.
Lt. J. Harter, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. Henniker, West Ridings.
Lieut. Leventhorpe, Engineers.
Lieut. M. Magrath, Artillery.
Lieut. Pritchard, Artillery.
Lieut. Sterling-Cookson, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. Tudway, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. Fraser, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. Knox, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. Peskett, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. Vibart, Engineers.
Captain Bulkeley, Shropshires.
Captain Leith, Sixtieth.
Captain Monteith, Bedfords.
Captain Schooling, Warwicks.
Captain Seymour, Sixtieth.
Captain B. Turner, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. Dowling, Grenadiers.
Lieut. Duffin, Inniskillings.
Lieut. Frizell, Berkshires.
Lieut. Shore, South Staffs.
Lieut. Torr, Lincolns.
Lieut. Twiss, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. Brooksbank, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. Curry, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. Fisher, Sixtieth.
Second-Lieut. Pascoe, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. Smith, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. Bartlett, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. Bean, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. Tomlinson, South Staffs.
Major H. Street, Artillery.

WOUNDED AND NOT MISSING, AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.

Major Green, Sussex.

PRISONERS.

Captpain the Honourable P. Robertson, 21st Lancers.
Second-Lieut. Norman, 9th Lancers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain de Tarfford, South Staffs.
Captain Soames, Sixtieth.
Captain Sussex, Sixtieth.
Captain Spottiswoode, Sixtieth.
Second-Lieut. Goad, Sixtieth
Second-Lieut. St. Aubyn, Sixtieth.
Second-Lieut. Goldsmid, Worcesters.

MISSING.

Lieut. Carey, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. Ferrier, Royal Fusiliers.

(Reuter's Telegram,)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

KILLED.

Lieut. D. S. Dodgson, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut. G. R. Evett, Middlesex,
Second-Lieutenant T. S. Holmes, West Surreys.
Major H. Norman, Northants.
Lieut. D. C. Thomas, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Capt. H. Turnbull, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. Vandell, O.T.C.
Capt. J. M. Lambert, Northants.
Lieut. H. M. McKay, Engineers.
Lieut. A. Tylerm, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. C. M. Pope, Worcesters.
Capt. Stevens, Irish Rifles.

Brigadier-General Shaw served with the Egyptian expedition and was awarded a medal and a bronze star. He also served in the South African War, receiving the Queen's medal with four clasps and the King's Medal with two clasps.

## MADRAS MOTOR CYCLISTS CORPS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

The offer by the Madras War Fund to fuully equip and send to Europe a motor cyclists corps has been accepted.


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# LONDON LETTER.

## INVASION OF ENGLAND SCARE.

## THE INDIANS' CHARGE.

## INDIA AND THE WAR.

## PLAIN STATEMENT BY MR. B. N. BASU.

**Rumours of a probable invasion of England by sea and air, fostered by scare headlines in the papers were very prevalent in London in mail week. Complaints are still rife against the censorship, but complaining seems to do little good. Accounts of the now-famous charge of the Sikhs and Gurkhas were allowed to appear, and a quotation from one of them shows what a great fit of fighting it was.**

**A long article on India and the War by Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, which appeared in the "Daily News", on October 27th, puts very plainly the attitude of India and the reasons therefor.**

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The reading of many newspapers during the last week or two would certainly support the view that what is now most prominently in the minds of English people is an immediate attack upon the coasts from the sea and a bombardment of London from the air. The discussion on this absorbing topic was greatly stimulated by the fall of Antwerp. The papers print from day to day all kinds of rumours as to the terrors in reserve—such as, German guns of still vaster calibre to be planted at Calais and airships of incredible number and equipment discharging bombs of a deadliness never before imagined. But to do our editors justice, they usually try to dispel in the editorial columns the fright induced by the news. London, says a French correspondent of the "Morning Post," whose letter on the inertness of England was intended to cause a sensation may soon expect to have thirty Zeppelins every night raining destruction from overhead; and thirty is a modest number compared with the figure usually given; while we are assured that the Zeppelins hitherto used, and sometimes put out of action, are things of old pattern—mere Sunday-school machines, as an American puts it, not to be compared with the terrible engines now preparing for England. If the German Press, and those who are supplementing its promises from this side, have been intending chiefly to raise a scare throughout England, they may perhaps claim a certain amount of success. Nothing can shake the English public's belief in the invincibility of the Navy; but most people, I think, would say that the country has come to realise the probability of a desperate adventure on the part of the combined sea and air fleet of Germany. The German newspapers, naturally, affect to be amused by our precautionary measures, which are declared to be absurd. We shall see. After all, naval warfare is comparatively familiar. Even the submarine has become a known and partly measurable factor. But no one knows anything about the possibilities of war in the air, at any rate if the use of a fleet of dirigibles is to be attempted; and therefore we may as well make up our minds to await, in such tranquillity as the headlines allow us to retain, the developments and experiences which the future may have in store.

### THE WEEK'S NEWS.

There would, of course, be much less talk of terrors that have not yet taken shape if we could know more of what has been going on in the long and deadly struggle for possession of the coast of Belgium and Northern France. Complaints against the censorship are of no avail. It remains to be seen whether when Parliament re-opens any protest made in the House can be effectual. Probably not; for no group of members on either side will care to take action that can be objected to as likely to embarrass the Government. The War Office, not many days ago, consented to release the war correspondents who had been waiting in England for their permits since the beginning of the War. Most of these are now or have been in France or Belgium, but their crossing has not made much difference in the amount or quality of the news. One of them, whom I met in London after his first few days of experience, told me that it was no good. He had managed, with the aid of a member of one of the non-combatant services, to get to the front; one day but for the rest of the time he was required to spend his time picking up what news he could at what the authorities considered to be a safe distance—and that was not work for a self-respecting war correspondent. But at least we have had news of the Indian troops in action.

### TEH CHARGE OF THE INDIANS.

"Now that the presence of Indian Army troops at the front may be mentioned," said "The Time," military correspondent solemnly the other day, "it is perhaps advisable to suggest that they should not be made the subject of exaggerated panegyric, but should be treated exactly the same as the rest of His Majesty's troops. . . . The Indian Army is an army of professional soldiers who wish to be treated as soldiers and not as picturesque charadters in a drama." It may be that this quite sensible idea was absent from the mind of Mr. B. J. Hodson, correspondent of the "Central News" in North-East France, when he dispatched a telegram reporting what was apparently the first important action by the Sikhs and Gurkhas, in the neighbourhood of Lille last week. It was, he says, "the briefest victory" of the war—a single charge, over the trenches, up a slope and down the reverse: lasting, you would infer, not many minutes, with this astounding result:

"Twenty thousand dead and wounded Germans, according to the computation of a Staff officer, cumbered the ground—nearly half the attacking force—while our losses did not exceed 2,000."

We may hope that the estimate as to the British and Indian force is as much exaggerated as the wild guess made by the Staff officer at the German losses. But as to the remarkable character of the Indian charge there can be no doubt whatever. Mr. W. T. Massey, correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," says:

It was forward with the bayonet. The forces came together and clashed. In an instant, my friend tells me, the issue was decided. The German advance was not merely checked and stopped; it was beaten and broken. The enemy turned to retreat. The Indians ran through them, using the steel in their own workmanlike fashion and forcing the foe back to receive, right and left, the fire of British infantry who awaited their coming.

Indian readers no doubt have their own reasons for complaint against the censorship, and this particular event furnishes an example. No report of the action had appeared when one Sunday paper, having got hold of a description, displayed it in the headline, only to find the copy severely cut about by the Press Bureau. This was irritating; but less irritating, we may suppose, to the victim than the sight of the excised passage as it appeared in a rival journal, untouched by the Censor.

### THE ALIEN ENEMY.

The Home Office has been attacked during the last few days for alleged slackness in following up the campaign against the alien enemy in England. The papers which encouraged the campaign insist that all naturalised aliens shall share the fate of the others; and, as we should have expected, the obscure organs of the Anti-Semites would like to make particular examples of all rich Jews bearing German names—especially if, like Sir Felix Schuster, they hold or have held high places in the public service. The fact, however, is, that the number of aliens for whom accommodation must be found—men not naturalised, between 17 and 45—is overtaxing the resources of the authorities. They have not nearly enough places for them in the concentration camps, and in consequence there are hundreds of aliens, who have been thrown out of their jobs, suffering the utmost distress and unable to do anything for their families. More miserable still, if possible, is the plight of Englishwomen married to enemy aliens—for they have lost their nationality, are treated (or ill-treated) as Germans, and do not know where to turn for succour for themselves and their children. English boys and girls attending English schools. It is good to note that, since some of the distressing facts came out, public opinion has to some extent been aroused. The "Daily Chronicle" (a paper which has made enormous strides in circulation and influence during the War) has done excellent service in demanding humanity and fair play. It was in the columns of "The Chronicle" that Judge Mackarness—always, as India knows, the champion of the distressed and oppressed—made an appeal for discrimination. We may now, I think, take for granted that the hounding of inoffensive foreigners has been brought to a standstill. It ought never to have been allowed to get a start, if for no other reason than that it has infuriated opinion in Germany still further and led to demands for reprisals in the German Press. One of the offences for which the German Socialist paper "Vorwaerts" was suspended in the first weeks of the War, we are reminded, was its plea that English prisoners in Germany should be treated as well as German prisoners in England. "It would not be gratifying to our national pride," says the "Manchester Guardian," if the comparison did not continue to tell in our favour."

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN REBELLION.

There were ironic circumstances in the renewal and extension of the South African rebellion, which has been unquestionably the most serious of the week's events. Colonel Maritz was finished. It seemed as though his adventure and its influence had gone for nothing, when, two days ago, came the unexpected and most distressing news that not only General Beyers, whose attitude had caused some concern, but Christian De Wet himself was in open rebellion. De Wet had held aloof from the movement of reconciliation led by General Botha. Twelve years ago he had stood out against the making of peace, his own brilliant success as a guerilla leader having led him to prefer the indefinite continuance of hostilities. In the reconstruction of United South Africa he had had no part, and it was recognised that the Union Government could not hope for any assistance from him in the present crisis. He has now made his choice—a choice which, if the evidence available at the moment goes for anything, is likely to work out disastrously for himself and his followers. The issue will depend not alone upon the friendliness of South Africa towards England. That, of course, is a great matter; but we must remember also the various elements in South Africa involving the possibility of division. Our information at present is very meagre; but it would be well to keep in mind that the policy and temper of General Botha's Government may have tended to keep alive the hostility of the old burghers towards modern influences. The rebellion, that is, may prove to be a late outburst of the Kruger spirit against the progressive Afrikanders, and as such be more emphatically antagonistic to the Union Government than to the British Empire. In any case, General Botha has shown no hesitation He has struck hard and swiftly at his old companions in arms, so far as we can judge at the time of writing, there would seem to be a fair chance that this second and more widely spread revolt may not offer very much more difficulty to the Union Government than did the brief enterprise of Colonel Maritz.

### INDIA AND THE WAR.

Every week that passes affords fresh evidence of the thoroughness with which the emissaries of Germany are working all over the world to stir up disaffection against the British Empire. In Turkey and the Balkans their efforts have been incessant, and while we need not suspect every unusual incident (such as the alleged embassy from Constantinople to the Amir) of having a sinister meaning, we cannot dismiss all the seeming evidence as of no account. The German public will doubtless continue to be fed with stories of revolution in India and Egypt. Such stories cannot make much headway in the neutral countries to which, I believe, English newspapers are now going more freely. All the same, it is as well to have as much authoritative evidence as possible to point to in refutation; and for this reason especially the long article contributed to the "Daily News" of October 27 by Mr. Bhupendranath Basu is welcome. It is an unusual thing for an Indian reform leader to be allowed to have his say in two columns of a London paper, and I do not remember that Mr. Basu has ever before enjoyed such an opportunity. His article, a statement of the main grounds of Indian loyalty in the crisis, is emphatically appreciative of British policy in India. It reveals, indeed, a rather more cheerful view of the steps taken in the past to redeem the pledges of the Victorian proclamation than many Indian reformers may think justified; but it indicates quite clearly the public feeling behind the united front presented by India since the beginning of the war. The article will be even more useful in America than in England, for there are papers in the United States (some of them much more representative than the intransient "Gaelic American") which have been taking a mischievous line in regard to India. They may not be subsidized or directly encouraged by the German Press Bureau. Whether they are or not, they are showing themselves to be in active alliance with Count Bernstorff and his colleagues. Hence the more public statements that come from leading Indians in these days, the better for both India and England.

### THE FIRST SEA LORD.

The hunters of big game among our alien enemies are claiming to have scored an unexpected success in the resignation of Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. For weeks he had been the subject of incredible rumours, repeated everywhere after the great myth of the Russian army in England had been dispersed. Prince Louis, it was said, was a traitor. He had not only been found out, but was a prisoner in the Tower of London—a picturesque detail for which some outrageous wag must have been responsible! This was the gossip running about outside the Press. In a few newspapers we had an agitation for the First Sea Lord's dismissal. The theory put forward in a responsible quarter the other day was that the clamour was part of the Tory attack upon Mr. Churchill, and was based upon the fact that the First Lord and the First Sea Lord had been personally associated (as of course they must have been) in the working out of Admiralty policy. But this explanation of the movement against Prince Louis can hardly survive the publication of Mr. Churchill's letter, unless we were to assume that in self-protection Mr. Churchill has thrown his colleague to the wolves and that is not so. The letter, in any case, is not very pleasant reading. It will recall the correspondence relating to another Lord of the Admiralty which was read in Parliament at the time of the last re-arrangement of the Board. Mr. Churchill has anything but a happy style when it comes to matters of this kind; and it is to be feared that the present episode will not only be remembered against him, but may exacerbate the feeling (if that were possible) the fury of German feeling against individual members of the British Government. As a matter of fact, although the "Globe" is satisfied that its assaults have brought about Prince Louis' resignation, the event has come about through quite other influences and for reasons having nothing to do with popular excitement over alien enemies. Meanwhile, the Tory attack upon the administration of the Admiralty has subsided, although it may break out afresh with the opening of Parliament. It should be added that not all the criticism has come from the Tory side; but that from Ministerialists has not been directed against Prince Louis. It has been based upon the plea that, as far as possible, all the available talent and knowledge in naval administrators on the retired list should be secured for the public service. Hence the demand that Lord Fisher and Sir Arthur Wilson should both be taken into the Board.

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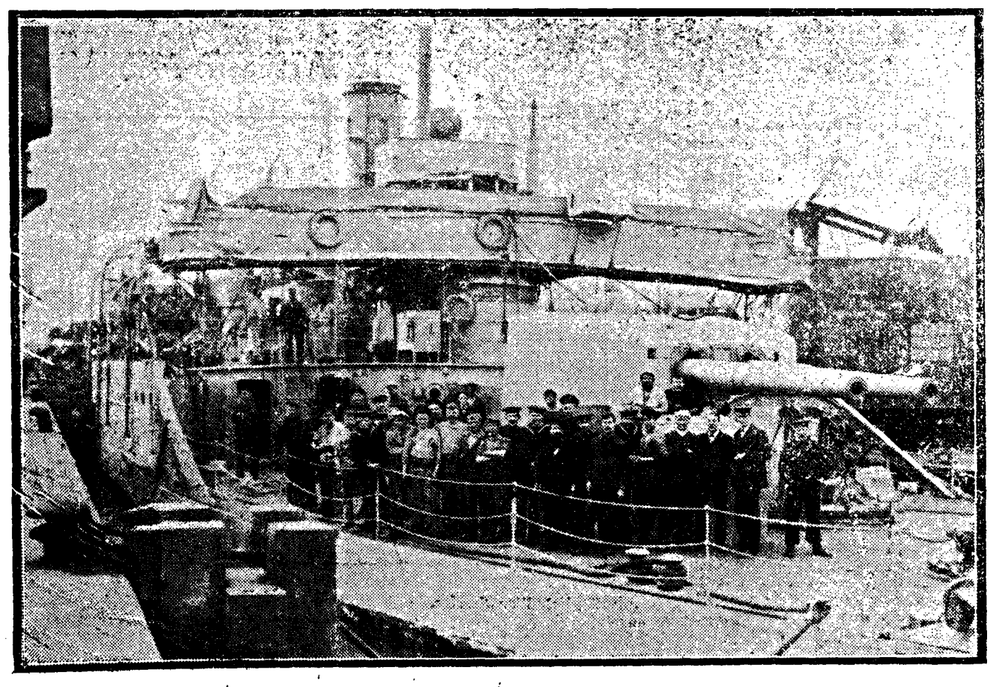

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*Continued on 6th column.*

## GENERAL BOTHA'S FINE EXAMPLE.

### STIRRING PATRIOTIC SPEECH BY MR. MERRIMAN.

Mr. Merriman, in a speech which he delivered at Capetown on Oct. 28, strongly condemned the rebellion in South Africa. He declared that the rebel leaders were merely being used by the Germans for their own ends. He pointed out that the Union of South Africa was as much a Republic as could be, being a part of a great Commonwealth which stood for liberty, justice, and common protection.

Maritz's mutiny had led to a rebellion, added Mr. Merriman, and people who ought to have known better and been trusted had arisen in armed resistance to law and order and in armed co-operation with the Germans. The rebellion was hopeless, because the rebels had no cause to fight for except a treaty which would do away with free Government and put German ideals in its place.

Further, their leaders, though brave, had not the knowledge of administration. The fighting men were all at the back of General Botha. Moreover, the rebels had no money or ammunition. Those whom they had misled were poor, ignorant men. They were criminal in the highest degree, and those were almost as criminal who sat quiet behind the bush and did not condemn such actions. The plain duty of citizens was to give the strongest backing to the Government.

Not forty-eight hours ago he was shaking General Botha's hand as the latter was going out to lead his forces. He had taken the liberty to remonstrate with General Botha, suggesting that his life was too valuable to the country to be risked. General Botha replied with deep emotion that he could not ask his people to enter into armed conflict with their brethren unless he led them personally. That noble sentiment ought to be laid to heart by every man in the country.

## PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBURG.

### MR. CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE.

**(By yesterday's Mail.)**

The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcements on Oct. 29:

H.S.H. Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg was received by his Majesty on resigning the appointment of First Sea Lord.

His Majesty has directed that Prince Louis be sworn of the Privy Council.

The following correspondence has passed between Prince Louis and the First Lord of the Admiralty:

Oct. 28, 1914.

Dear Mr. Churchill,

I have lately been driven to the painful conclusion that at this juncture my birth and parentage have the effect of impairing in some respects my usefulness on the Board of Admiralty, In these circumstances I feel it to be my duty, as a loyal subject of his Majesty, to resign the office of First Sea Lord, hoping thereby to facilitate the task of the administration of the great Service, to which I have devoted my life, and to ease the burden laid on H.M. Ministers.

I am, yours very truly,

LOUIS BATTENBERG,
Admiral.

Oct. 29, 1914.

My dear Prince Louis,

This is no ordinary war, but a struggle between nations for life or death. It raises passions between races of the most terrible kind. It effaces the old landmarks and frontiers of our civilisation.

I cannot further oppose the wish you have during the last few weeks expressed to me to be released from the burden of responsibility which you have borne thus far with so much honour and success. The anxieties and toils which rest upon the naval administration of our country are in themselves enough to try a man's spirit; and when to them are added the ineradicable difficulties of which you speak, I could not at this juncture in fairness ask you to support them.

The Navy of to-day, and still more the Navy of to-morrow, bears the imprint of your work. The enormous impending influx of capital ships, the score of thirty-knot cruisers, the destroyers and submarines unequalled in modern construction which are coming now to hand, are the results of labours which we have had in common, and in which the Board of Admiralty owe so much to your aid.

The first step which secured the timely concentration of the Fleet was taken by you.

I must express publicly my deep indebtedness to you, and the pain I feel at the severance of our three years' official association. In all the circumstances you are right in your decision. The spirit in which you have acted is the same in which Prince Maurice of Battenberg has given his life to our cause, and in which your gallant son is now serving in the Fleet.

I beg you to accept my profound respect and that of our colleagues on the Board.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

## WORK OF THE "GROWLER."

### GRAPHIC PICTURE OF SIEGE-GUN FIRE.

A letter from the front, published in the "Vossische Zeitung," thus describes the action of the big German 42cm. guns:

"The two Krupp guns are now ready after three days' work. They have lowered their mouths in order that the shell may be placed with greater ease. It is as if they felt melancholy because they were not yet allowed to fire. Now one of them is standing erect, proudly looking into the sky. The distance has been determined, the great moment has arrived. Carefully a fuse is being brought to the trigger (abzug) which is pulled by two men. 'Ready!' and the commanding officer calls: 'Fire!' A gigantic ball of fire, some thirty to forty feet in diameter, is formed at the mouth. A deafening crash resounds, and a strong pressure of air is felt. The window panes in the house which stands about 350 feet in front of the gun in the direction of the fire are all shattered, and the roof is partially carried off.

WATCHING THE SHELL.

"The experienced eye can observe the shot. A little round body appears above the mouth of the barrel, rises straight in a steep line, and disappears, after a second, in the clouds. It is driven upwards with the ease of a child's india-rubber ball. I carefully watched the thing, as we were ordered to look after the Growler (Brummer). The shots followed one another at intervals of ten minutes from each gun. Consequently we had the same spectacle over again every five minutes.

"In the afternoon we learnt that the fort had received two complete hits one after the other, and that the garrison had withdrawn. This was noticed by the observation post which stood about a mile and a half from the gun, and is connected with the latter by telephone. The impression is gigantic even at a great distance. Our quarters are situated at a distance of about 850 yards from the guns. Nevertheless the house gets a shock with every shot, which is heard as if it were quite near."

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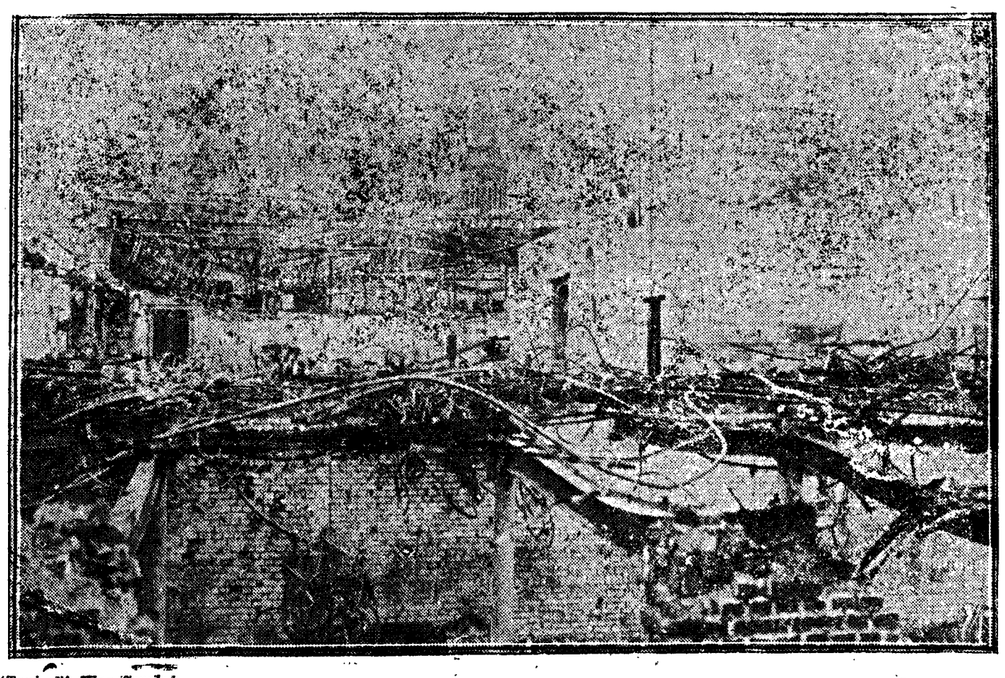

*"Topical" War Service.*

**The photo shows the prosperous town of Albert burned and ruined by German bombardment.**

## COMMISSIONS FOR BENGALI DOCTORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Dr. S. N. Chaudhuri, brother of Justice A. Chaudhuri has been placed on military duty in Indian hospitals and ordered to Peshawar.

Dr. S. K. Mullick has received a wire from Delhi offering him commissioned rank in the Military Medical Service under King's regulations and to proceed to Europe at once.


A GAS COOKING STOVE will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking. (3)

## "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" TRADE DIRECTORY.

*Continued from 1st column.*

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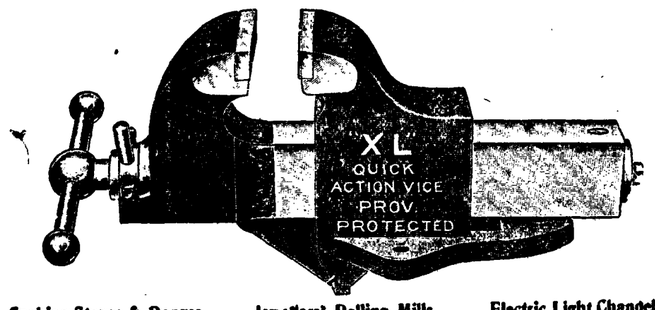


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# STRUGGLE ON THE YSER.

## POSITIONS LOST AND REGAINED.

## BELGIAN TROOPS' TENACITY.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Writing from West Flanders on Oct. 27, the special correspondent of "The Times", says:—

The Belgians are clinging on to their defences along the Yser with stubborn heroism, but their courage has been severely tried. Yesterday was a critical day. The French and Belgian infantry held their ground with grim determination, and when the fighting died down at nightfall some of the lost positions had been won back again, and on the whole the situation was not greatly different from what it had been at the beginning of the day. Desperate attacks at Nieuport and Dixmude were also repulsed. Last night was calm but for an attack on the trenches at Dixmude, which failed signally. The Germans have a most difficult strip of country through which to advance to the attack.

EBB AND FLOW OF BATTLE.

For a week the fortune of the battle has swayed backwards and forwards. Early in last week the Germans first succeeded in crossing the canalized Yser at Tervaete, to the east of Pervyse. The Belgians have never since entirely dislodged them from the footing thus obtained, though the Germans have suffered terrible losses in order to keep the strip of ground they had won in the bend of the river. Again and again they have been practically swept away by the Belgian shrapnel, but they have ever continued to pour men into the death-trap which served them as a bridge-head.

At Dixmude and Nieuport the struggle has been equally severe. At Dixmude the French Marines had to stand an attack lasting practically continuously for 40 hours, at the end of which the town was in ruins, but the Germans were driven well beyond it at the point of the bayonet. Before Nieuport it was the village of Lombaertzyde which was the point round which the fighting raged. It was taken and retaken time after time. When last the Belgians came out of it the German dead were lying thick in the streets.

Last Saturday the Germans, who were prevented by the guns of the Fleet from attacking Nieuport by the main road down the coast, succeeded in crossing the canal farther to the south near St. Georges, Kapelle, and the Belgians fell back into Nieuport under the cover of the French field guns. At the same time the Germans holding Tervaete managed to spread along the western side of the canal in considerable force. There was a frightful struggle between the river channels. The village of Stuyvekenskirke, which the Germans had occupied, was carried by the Belgians in a fierce bayonet charge. The success was short. The Germans concentrated their mitrailleuses on the canal bank close by, and the battalion which had relieved was raked to pieces by their fire and had to give way. The Germans came on again. Luckily the French were at hand. They and the Belgians attacked that night and on Sunday morning. The Germans were back across the Yser, all except a little force holding the bridge head at Tervaete.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

So the tide of the German advance has ebbed and flowed. Only yesterday it came further than it has done before. There was a moment when part of the tired and weakened Belgian infantry left their trenches and gave way. But the core of the trenches held on, and the situation was safe. At Nieuport the French and Belgians hold the town, and the approach to the bridges is covered by the fire of their guns.

Dixmude yesterday was the scene of a terrible fight. A force of German infantry succeeded in getting into the town, and for a moment paralysed the advancing force. It was not for long, however. The defenders soon came to themselves, and turned on their captors. What exactly happened no one is able to tell, but in the course of the afternoon the town was again in the hands of the French and Belgians, after bayonet fighting from house to house and up and down the streets. The greater part of the German battalion was unable to escape, and was taken prisoners.

These prisoners were mostly young men of military age, although not of military bearing. Some had the mild and serious expression which much study and the wearing of glasses give to a certain type of town-bred German youth. Others would certainly have been rejected for the army in normal times on account of their stature. One was a schoolboy of the prima class, the 6th Form of the German gymnasium. He was 18 years old. They belonged to the 22nd Army Corps, a corps newly formed in Berlin from the remains of the Corps of Guards, supplemented by volunteers and men of the reserve. They had been fighting for a fortnight in Belgium, spending long hours in the trenches, wet and comfortless. For the last two days they had had no bread, and not enough of other kinds of food.

BELGIAN VALOUR.

In the struggle of the last fortnight on the Yser one cannot admire too highly the pluck and tenacity of the Belgian Army. The battle has shown once again that the Belgian infantry soldier fights with as much courage as any in the world. The perseverance with which the regiments have held trenches under the continual fire of an artillery more powerful than their own and against repeated infantry attacks has been really heroic. On the top of two months' hard fighting, ending in a long and discouraging retreat, the Belgian Army was called upon to hold the lines of the Yser. They were tired out and disorganized and well deserved a rest. Yet they have fulfilled their task for a far longer time than they were led to expect, and under most trying conditions. The infantry have been in the trenches almost without repose for 10 days. They have had nothing to drink but the water from the canals they were guarding, and little opportunity to prepare a hot meal. The wounded came back from the fighting line plastered with mud from head to foot. Many of them have been entrenched on one side of the Yser with the Germans on the opposite bank. They were sniping at one another all the time. They have had to endure a rain of shells from the German heavy guns.

They described to me how they could see the howitzer shells as they fell towards them. "As they came down they looked as if they were hovering in the air, looking for some one in particular. Then all of a sudden 'bang' into the trenches and killing one or two of your comrades, and covering you with mud." One man told me how a single shell had blown part of the trench in which he was on the bank of the canal right into the water, drowning one of his comrades.

## BELGIUM FAITHFUL TO HER NEUTRALITY.

### GERMAN CANARD EXPOSED

"The Times" received from the Belgian Legation the following statement, issued by the Belgian Government, replying to an article in the "North-German Gazette" published in "The Times" of October 14:—

"The Times" of October 14 reproduces a long article from the "North-German Gazette" commenting on the discovery in the archives at Brussels of a map entitled "English intervention in Belgium" and of a memorandum to the Belgian Minister of War which goes to prove that in the month of April, 1906, the Chief of the General Staff, on the suggestion of the British Military Attache and with the approval of General Grierson, had worked out a plan of co-operation between British Expeditionary Forces and the Belgian Army against Germany in the event of a Franco-German war. This agreement is assumed to have been preceded in all probability by a similar arrangement with the French General Staff.

The "North-German Gazette" also publishes certain passages of a report of the Belgian Minister at Berlin in December, 1911, relating to another plan of the Belgian General Staff in which the measures to be taken in case of the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany are discussed. Baron Greindl pointed out that this plan dealt only with the precautions to be taken in the event of an aggression on the part of Germany, while owing to its geographical situation Belgium might just as well be exposed to an attack by France and England. The "North-German Gazette" draws from this discovery the strange conclusion that England intended to drag Belgium into the war, and at one time contemplated the violation of Dutch neutrality.

We have only one regret to express on the subject of the disclosure of these documents, and that is that the publication of our military documents should be mangled and arranged in such a way as to give the reader the impression of duplicity on the part of England and adhesion by Belgium, in violation of her duties as a neutral State, to the policy of the Triple Entente. We ask the "North-German Gazette" to publish in full the result of its search among our secret documents. Therein will be found fresh and striking proof of the loyalty, correctness, and impartiality with which Belgium for 84 years has discharged her international obligations.

It was stated that Colonel Barnardiston, the military representative at Brussels, of a Power guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, at the time of the Algeciras crisis, questioned the Chief of the Belgium General Staff as to the measures which he had taken to prevent any violation of that neutrality. The Chief of the General Staff, at that time Lieutenant-General Ducarne, replied that Belgium was ready to repel any invader. Did the conversation extend beyond these limits, and did Colonel Barhardiston, in an interview of a private and confidential nature, disclose to General Ducarne the plan of compaign which the British General Staff would have desired to follow if that neutrality were violated? We doubt it, but in any case we can solemnly assert, and it will be impossible to prove the contrary, that never have the King or his Government been invited, either directly or indirectly, to join the Triple Entente in the event of a Franco-German war. By their words and by their acts they have always shown such a firm attitude that any supposition that they could have departed from the strictest neutrality is eliminated *a priori*.

As for Baron Greindl's dispatch of December 23, 1911, it dealt with a plan for the defence of Luxemburg, due to the personal initiative of the chief of the 1st Section of the War Ministry. This plan was of an absolutely private character and had not been approved by the Minister of War. If this plan contemplated above all an attack by Germany, there is no cause for surprise, since the great German military writers, in particular T. Bernhardi, V. Schlieffenbock, and Von der Goltz, spoke openly in their treatises on the coming war of the violation of Belgian territory by the German armies.

At the outbreak of hostilities the Imperial Government, through the mouth of the Chancellor and of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, did not search for vain pretexts for the aggression of which Belgium has been the victim. They justified it on the plea of military interests. Since then in face of the universal reprobation which this obvious action has excited, they have attempted to deceive public opinion by representing Belgium as bound already before the war to the Tripte Entente. These intrigues will deceive nobody. They will recoil on the head of Germany. History will record that this Power, after binding itself by treaty to defend the neutrality of Belgium, took the initiative in violating it, without even finding a pretext with which to justify itself.

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

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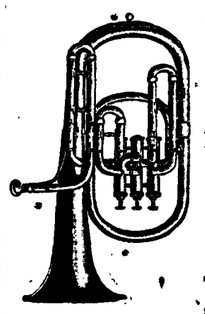

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# INDIAN AMBULANCE CORPS.

## WEEK-END TRAINING.

## A NAIVE DESCRIPTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

On Friday the 9th instant we started the next week-end campaign. The whole party was divided into two groups. The choice of the division was left upon the members rather than on the officers. A great many of us left for Eastcote by t'e 2.17 p.m. train and the rest followed after dusk. The nature of this week-end camp differed in many ways from the previous one. The number of volunteers was more than 90. We lived a rustic life till Monday morning under the pressure and pain of military discipline; though without the military vow and military uniform, under fair and foul weather, under chilly shivering and cheerful singing and under duties and delights of a camp life. On reaching the field the Corps selected 12 commanders; each commander was elected by the inmates of each tent who numbered seven. Then we pitched 12 tents for the volunteers and four more, one for Colonel Baker and one for the Lieutenants, one for the orderlies and one for the Officers' Mess. The kitchen squad prepared the requisites for cooking and the sanitary squad did its own duty. Thus we arranged for all that we required. The lonely field of the Dubenhams was once more turned into a small village. At 8-15 p.m. the supper cooked by amateur cooks, was distributed. I do not think some remarks as to our supper will be amiss in this narration of the camp. It consisted of a little quantity of mutton stew and a loaf of bread for each tent,—of course the vegetarians had their materials cooked separately and they did good justice to their supper. As to the satisfaction of the carniverous section of the Corps much can be said. Some enjoyed and some who had ample appetite desired as much more to mitigate their hunger, which was intensified by exercise, and the open air, and many a *bon vivant* was gratified by restraining themselves from partaking of the hurriedly cooked food. By the nightfall the blankets formed an important subject of discussion both among the officers and the volunteers. They did not arrive on the field till after supper. During the interval of supper and sleep blankets and mackintosh sheets were allotted to the volunteers. Two blankets and one sheet formed the pillowless bed of a member in the tent. In the midst of divers discussion and critical considerations regarding beds an order was given "everybody in his tent." This was followed immediately by an order of a similar nature and with military emphasis "lights out." The time was then only 15 minutes past ten.

"LIGHTS OUT."

In the military discipline sleep—"Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep!"—forms an important and strict factor of observation. When the lights are out nobody is allowed to talk. Everyone ought to sleep. This theory is based on the principle that all military function and exercise must be done in the day light, therefore to sleep early is to rise early.

I am sure I will not commit a crime if I give a true and coherent description of the first night. Many of us have reaped habits by sowing certain actions in their daily pursuit. So those who burn the midnight oil at their study table; those who waste and wear out the soles of high-heeled and raised-up toes shoes by their nocturnal walk in Piccadilly Circus or Leicester Square, and those who squander the well-earned money of their parents or their benefactors at some pictures or in a Cafe, accompanied by fair damsels, found 10-15 most miserably early to retire. They talked and laughed till the day dawned. This disturbed and added an extra item of discomfort to light-sleeping persons and those who felt extreme cold.

The next day, Saturday, the 10th October, the reveille was bugled at 6 a.m. Those who could not sleep were happy at the call and those who were sleeping fast and fair were annoyed, it being so early as cocks crow. Willingly or unwillingly everyone of us was ready for the parade at 6.30. We had breakfast at 9 a.m. and it consisted of two bananas, one apple, cocoa, bread, butter and jam. At 9.30 Col. Baker inspected the lines when all things in tents were placed in a row in front of the tents. Before Col. James in a lecture explained to us the positions of the front, lines of communication, Aid-post and the base we had time to talk over the past night. One and all expressed that blankets were considerably short and quite insufficient against the cold ground and chilly weather.

The stability of the daily work and the strength for hard work during the day entirely depend upon the respite in the night. We now realise fully how useful will be the funds given by our elders and our well-wishers for our extra comfort. Surely the Government cannot supply us with more than the standard military equipment.

A POEM IN BLANK VERSE.

After Col. James's lecture we drilled till 12-30. The dinner was served at 1 o'clock. Its menu was boiled potatoes, mutton stew, bread and cheese. In the afternoon under Col. James we were instructed in the methods of bivouacking and sheltering the wounded in the night. We indulged in reading, in talking and in singing till 9-30 after the supper. Immediately after the command of "lights out" one of the lieutenants went round the camp and repeated the orders for the next day. This piece of order appeared as if a poem in blank verse. To curtail the description and break the languid monotony of this little piece of information, I expect it will suffice if I put the orders as uttered by the lieutenant, for Sunday in black and white.

The third day,—Sunday the 11th October. Revielle at 5.45. Cocoa 6.15. Parade 6.30 to 7-30. Breakfast, 8. Lines inspection 9.15. Church parade 10.30 to 1 p.m. Lunch 1.30. Evening Parade 2 p.m. Supper at 5.30. Sing-song 6.45. First post 8 p.m. Last post 8.15. Lights out 9 p.m.

The account of this week-end camp will be incomplete if I do not mention certain events which took place on Sunday and the nature of the sing-song.

THE COMMANDER'S PROPHECY.

The corps expecting the kitchen and sanitary squads was taken out of the camp for the church parade. It went for a long march of about seven miles. The Eastcote roads were dusty, stony and narrow. When the commander returned from his fatigued march his eyes fell upon his dusty boots. He burst out to one of the Debenhams: "Our boots are first dusted at Eastcote but the last dust which will settle on them will be at Berlin." Those who heard the prophetic remark appreciated it, the very spirit of it, and became prouder of the commander.

Secondly for the sing-song we organised a concert after the supper and about 12 members volunteered to sing or recite. It was attended by Col. Baker and his staff—the only aristocrats of the newly formed village. We had no stage, no hall, no chairs, no sofas, but we gathered round a fire and made a big circular auditorium. In the programme were English, Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, Marathi and Gujarathi songs. They were comical tragi-comical and love lyrics. Lieut. Menson gave us "Here's health unto His Majesty." The concert ended with the National Anthem which was sung very enthusiastically.

We left the camp on Monday at 7-17 a.m. We left the tents pitched up for the next week.

## INGLORIOUS WAR.

### A GERMAN SOLDIER'S TEARS OF PITY

The "Echo," the Socialist paper in Hamburg, publishes a letter written by a well-known local Socialist, now at the front, to his wife, from which the following interesting passages are taken.

"We are going to be quartered upon the next village. We arrive with the third detachment at a public-house. The woman with her children is in the kitchen crying. Her husband was shot in the morning. We receive warm food from the field kitchen—bacon and rice once again.

"Scarcely have we finished our meal than the call resounds: The English are four miles away, make ready! Tired and broken down, we nevertheless set out. It is dusk already. We wend our way through the narrow streets and come out into a field—we muse—we lie down. We are lying on a damp ground, and the hours pass by slowly. Now we lay ourselves down, now we kneel. The rain comes down in a thin penetrating veil. Everybody gets up. It is impossible to remain any longer on the wet ground. But I drop down, overpowered by sleep, scarcely able to get up again. We have not slept now for four nights.

MISERY OF FUGITIVES.

"At last it begins to dawn. . . We return to our quarters. Rest at last till the next order. We lie down like dead wherever we find a little space. At midday we clean our rifles, and then dinner—rice and bacon again. . . . .

"The church is harbouring about 200 persons—men, women, and children, some of the latter quite small, wrapped up in shawls and held in arms by their mothers. A picture of misery. In the night I go there. Here and there a little mite is wailing. It is heart-breaking. I brought with me bread and jars of marmalade. The poor creatures are grateful and speak in broken German: 'German soldier brave.' When I see in the houses children's toys I nearly cry for pity. I notice in a corner a children's tricycle, and I cannot refrain from weeping. The war is terrible. Some of it cannot be described—words fail to express it.

"Now we must go to A. But I hope we may have no street fighting. Better to be opposed by mobile troops in the open field. This, at least, is an honest sort of contest."

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# SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

## RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

To-day we publish the seventeenth of a series of articles reminiscent of Bombay when it was still in the making, written by a well-known veteran citizen.

Among the great public institutions of the Fifties we should not forget to make mention of our High Court. Though it is now located since 1879, in its own handsome palace in Mayo Road, it had a history of its own for place prior to 1824, when for the first time it really obtained a local habitation, and the ideal of a Palace of Justice in concrete was presented to the denizens of this city. But the history of the wanderings of the judicial administration between 1670 and 1824, may be briefly noticed at this stage. That great Governor, who must for ever be credited with the honour of the maker of Bombay, Gerald Aungier, intuitively apprehended during his pro-consulship that Justice, in order to be administered with serenity and composure, demanded a shelter. But where was it to be had? At first, with Bombay a vast green, only a small room was allotted to the Justices in the Custom House buildings. The judges, in the sense we understand them, had yet to come, and nominated from Home. But there were local justices, and for a long time we had the King's Judges as distinguished from the judges appointed by the Honourable the East India Company. An account of the great war between these judiciaries may be read with interest in the life of Sir Edward West, published some four years ago by Mr. Drewett.

### THE COURT'S WANDERINGS.

The first Judge of the King was appointed in 1675, and held his Court in a hired house somewhere in the Fort. Later on a house belonging to the then Deputy Governor was bought. Part of this building is still said to exist in the Castle. As such it ought to be for ever enshrined, and an annual pilgrimage in State made to it by the whole phalanx of our judges in their robes of State. But as the fates would have it, the house was never used. So justice continued to be administered in a hired building till 1677 in what has already been described as "Mapla Pore" in Gunbow Street. The rooms set apart were also used as a Town Hall where the Court of Petty Sessions was held. There was also a prison house attached to this place, but one cannot now identify it. Thus for well nigh half a century, say till 1720, all judicial administration was carried out there. Then a shift was made and the famous house, known as Rama Kamati, was let for the purpose. This house was situated in Bazar Gate Street, the identity of which is also unknown. In 1786, another move was made. There was the house known as "Hornby House," after a great admiral of that name, the same which is now owned by the Great Western Hotel. In this house some rooms were provided for justice which had to flee from Bazar Gate. The Court was then known as the "Mayor's Court." It was two years later suggested that the Court might be removed to the unjudicial Custom House buildings; the mayors considered it as highly derogatory to their dignity that justice should be administered in a place where so much of the noise of the busy traders and the *dingi-valas* of the bunder was so rife. Then came the Recorder, the first of the species being Sir William Syer who transferred his sittings to a house in Marine Street, the same where are now the bonded Warehouses. Yet another transfer had to be made in 1800 owing to the great inconvenience felt by my lords. So Hornby House came to be again occupied at a rental, and our poor wandering Justitia found a final haven in that well-known house, specially after 1824, when was established what was known as the Supreme Court of Judicature. Some of the richest traditions of Law are associated with this century-old building, which by a curious fate serves now to find shelter for globe-trotters from all parts of the world! Alas! What a fall! From an awe-inspiring and solemn Court of Justice to an hotel. But such are the vicissitudes which the whirligig of time brings forth.

### GREAT JUDGES.

In the Fifties it was no doubt the rendezvous of all Bombay litigants, Our youthful imagination had associated it with great awe as the place *par excellence* where criminals were placed in the dock before the equally awe-inspiring judges, and sentenced to long years of imprisonment in the Jail or at Singapore and Buttom Bay, a vernacular corruption of Botany Bay in Australia. Persons sentenced for penal servitude for life were all transported there. Those for a term of 14 or 20 years were sent to Singapore, and our youthful mind was greatly appalled when the news was heard in the town that the son of a highly esteemed Parsi was transported to Penang on account of some cheque forgeries or defalcations while in the fiduciary position of cashier or shroff at the now defunct Oriental Bank. He was connected with the family of the Great "Shroff" of whom the late Mr. Manekji Cursetji was the most conspicuous as a judge of the Small Causes Court. In the Fifties we used to hear of the names of the big judges like Sir Erskine Perry, Sir Mathew Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnold, each distinguished for his rhadamanthine impartiality in administering justice. Indeed to our young minds they struck as the very personification of Minos and Rhadamanthus, of whom we had been reading so much in the histoy of ancient Greece. Sir Erskine Perry was a household word. Not only did he make a stern judge who mixed his justice with mercy, he was known as the great friend of Bombay citizens, in whose social and educational welfare he took deep and abiding interest. He had closely associated himself with all Indian reform movements, but the extra-judicial work by which he was chiefly known, and by which he has left a name to be remembered for generations to come, is that of education. To this he had devoted himself with a zeal, enthusiasm and singleness of purpose which are beyond all praise. In the early Fifties, education in Bombay was administered by a Board or Society, of whom Sir Erskine was no doubt the most active and independent member. Fully free from bureaucratic traditions he was able to move the springs of the educational car with grit and energy and sagacity. His interest in the development of higher education was unbounded, and he rejoined as each year the Elphinstone College sent forth a handful of young men, Hindu and Parsi, as well finished scholars able to hold their own in the world of practical business.

### MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Of one such we may make special mention. He was our now venerated nonagenarian, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. It is superfluous in this place to refer to his youthful academic career, which was brilliant. His attainments in mathematics had earned for him the professorship in that branch of science in his own college, and Mr. Dadabhai was thereafter known as "Professor" Dadabhai, a name by which he is still recalled to memory by some of his contemporaries. So great an impression was made by him on the mind of Sir Erskine Perry, and such was his broad and generous sympathy for the social and educational advancement of the Indians, that somewhere in 1853 or thereabout he had recommended some of his wealthy Parsi friends to send Mr. Dadabhai to London to qualify himself at the bar. The suggestion was soon taken up by the reforming Kamas of the day, who were great patrons of education, and the pioneers of social reform, but the orthodox party were not in favour. The conversion of three or four Parsi youths to Christianity at the time had greatly alarmed the more conservative of these, and so the suggestion had to be dropped. All the same Mr. Dadabhai, in 1855 found the opportunity to proceed to London as a partner in the firm of Cama and Company, the first Indian firm established there and managed purely by Parsi members, so that it happened that on his retirement to London Sir Erskine had the great satisfaction of seeing his young Professor of Elphinstone College at the counting house. They became great friends, and when Sir Erskine was made a life member of the India Council he proved invaluable in his assistance to Mr. Dadabhai in all the great efforts he put forth there for the greater moral and material welfare of his countrymen. At the India Office all through Sir Erskine's career there, Mr. Dadabhai was the most welcome Indian, such were the mutual esteem and regard in which each held the other. Sandy Seventy, as a boy of seven or eight still remembers that it was at the hands of Sir Erskine Perry that he took his first school prize as a pupil of the "Ayrton" Anglo-Vernacular School to which reference has already been made. The prize distribution took place on the floor of one of the blocks of "Punchayat Wady" as it was called in the Fort, whereby the school house was situated. Perhaps no Chief Justice of the Bombay Supreme and High Court of Judicature has so closely identified himself to this day with the educational progress of this great city as Sir Erskine, and the present generation has hardly any idea of the lasting interest he took in the matter of educational reform. His name, however, is still cherished with gratitude and is well preserved in the professorship of Jurisprudence which was established, to perpetuate his memory, by the wealthy citizens of Bombay in the Fifties. The Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence must remind our law graduates of the great name and recall with gratitude what they owe to his initiative.

### SIR MICHAEL WESTROPP.

Speaking of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, as was the High Court called prior to the date of the Letters Patent of 1861, one is reminded of Sir Charles Jackson who acted as a judge for a short time. He had made himself extremely popular. And it is related that Mr. Westropp, afterwards Chief Justice Sir Michael Westroop, owed all his rise and distinction to this shrewd judge who had perceived in him in embryo all those high judicial qualifications which are now so well known. It is said that the seniors had so far monopolised the Court work that Westropp was on the point of returning to London to seek his chance there. But Sir Charles was his good fairy and pressed him to persevere. Sir Charles was a good prophet, for Michael Westropp soon after began to get good briefs and his eminent forensic talents began to be known and substantially appreciated. He rose to be Advocate-General, Judge and Chief Justice of our High Court, the bench of which he adorned for many a year with his brilliant judicial qualities. Sir Charles returned to Bombay in 1869 but not to revisit the former scenes of his judicial labour. He came as the president of the old Bank of Bombay Commission, to thoroughly investigate the causes of the failure of the unfortunate institution subsequent to the great aftermath which took place on the Black Day of Bombay, viz. 1st July 1865.

### A STERN JUDGE.

In the Fifties Sir Mathew Sausse was the successor of Sir Erskine Perry. He was the very personification of all that a stern British judge of downright impartiality is and was held in awe by all practising before him. Well versed in law and equity Sir Mathew led the even tenor of his judicial life which, it might be fairly observed, was one of self-imposed ostracism. He never mixed in society and was hardly ever seen at Government House. His Court and his home were the two places to which he was endeared. You will not have seen a finer and noble example of British judge, albeit he was Irish by birth. He was unmarried, but had a fine stately figure quite befitting the solemnity, dignity and sternness of a judge. One could readily recognise him by the phaeton and pair in which he used to drive to the Court House. The carriage had a white quilted cover on it which was the distinctive sign whereby the child as well as the man in the street knew that the carriage conveyed the great Lord Chief Justice of Bombay. In those days they maintained not a little the dignity of the judge and some of its obsolete and antiquated traditions. Chief Justice Sausse, as well as his puisne, Sir Joseph Arnold, had each an aide-de-camp known as the "Tipstaff," a kind of household steward. His tipstaff was one Mr. Milins, who rose afterwards to be the Deputy Sheriff of Bombay. In the days of the old Supreme Court, and till the High Court was established in 1861, there were only two English judges, appointed directly by the Crown. The Appellate Court, or as it was known as the "Sudder" Court, was located in a different building with three Civilian Judges. The Appellate Court continued to transact its judicial business in Byramji Hall at Mazgaon for many a year till the new buildings of the High Court were completed in 1879.

### SIR JOSEPH ARNOLD.

Sir Joseph was a Puisne Judge in the Fifties—a stout-looking gentleman, with an aldermanic paunch, a beaming and beneficent countenance, and an air and dignity which informed us that every inch he was a judge. But he was not a judge only. He was an erudite scholar, a brilliant Fellow of Oriel College, a contributor to the "Saturday Review" of the salad days of the early fifties, a friend of the Brownings, and, last though not the least, the author of a standard law book on Marine Insurance. As a judge Sir Joseph was as well known for his stern sense of justice and impartiality as his senior and Chief. It happened that the great libel case known as the Maharaja Libel Case was heard before him. The judgment he delivered was not only just and impartial, but brilliant for the scholastic lore it revealed, and otherwise so full of the spirit of social reform. And it also happened that he heard what is called the Aga Khan case. His scholarship and literary brilliancy were even more marked and those two judgments remain on the records of our High Court as a great monument of his legal and forensic ability and literary culture. He met with a domestic misfortune and afterwards shunned all society. He declined to act as Chief Justice on the retirement of Sir Mathew Sausse and himself left the Bench in 1869 midst the universal regret of the people who had revered and adored him as no other judge had been. In his latter days he used to take long walks in the Oval and afterwards at sunset to stretch himself on one of the benches on the bandstand till the chimes of the great Cathedral clock tolled 8. But he was a great admirer of the Parsi youths then much in evidence in the Oval playing cricket, long before the cricket game became popular and an institution in the city. And such was his love for the game, and such his sense of justice, that when a brawl took place between a party of Eurasian lads and Parsi youths, enraged at the way in which the police interfered, he wrote a letter to the "Times of India" upbraiding the latter and vindicating the Parsi youth in whose veins he observed ran the blood of the old Persian heroes Rustom and Jal! Such was Sir Joseph Arnold, a type of the thorough English gentleman, polished, cultured, of high scholastic attainments, of stately dignity, broad sympathy and above all a sterling lover of the Indian people. Bombay will never see the like of him again.

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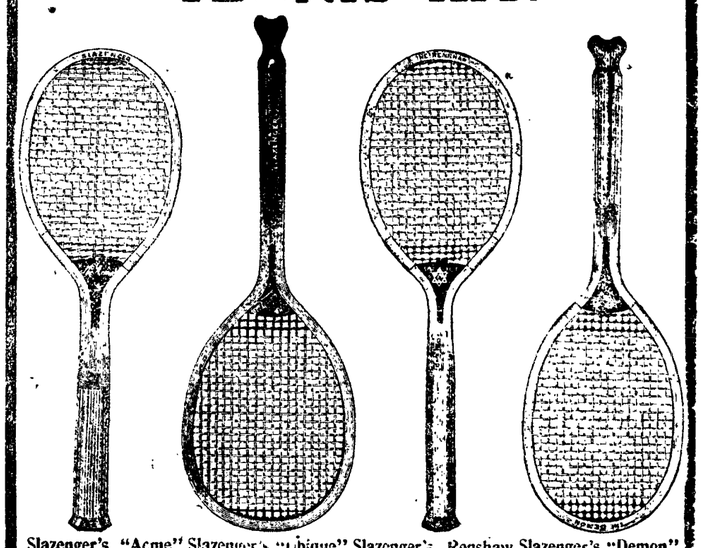

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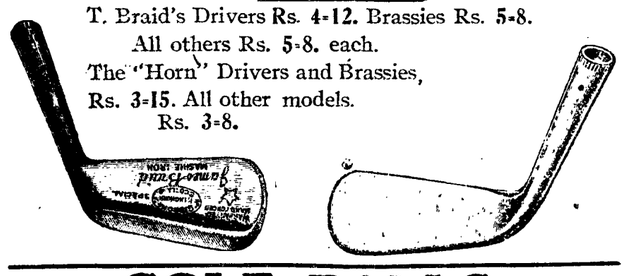

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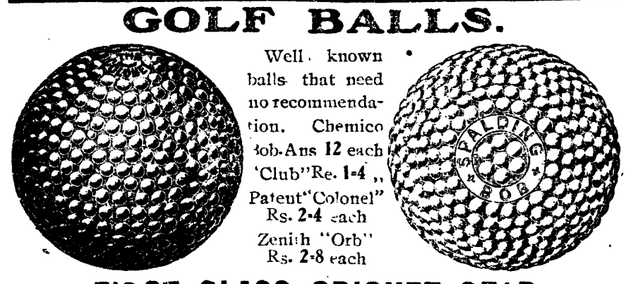

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